The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5637. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Growth of the Insurrection in Spain.

Proposed Prosecution of the Republican Deputies.

Sharp Comments on Gladstone's Fenian Position.

LOPEZ RETREATING ON BOLIVIA.

Reported Indian Massacre near Fort McPherson.

Fall of a Trestle Work and Loss of Life.

SPAIN.

Valencia to be Immediately Attacked—The Revolt at Bejar—Republican Deputies Ordered to be Prosecuted—The Cortes Sessions Suspended—Movements in Malaga—State of Affairs at Madrid.

Madrid, Oct. 16.—Valencia still holds out against the national troops. The attack, however, will begin this evening, unless the insurgents surrender unconditionally in the meantime.

The insurrection at Bejar also continues.

Two Republican bands in Catalonia and Andalusia have been beaten by the national troops.

The Cortes have given the necessary authority for the prosecution of the seventeen Republican Deputies who have participated in the rebellion.

The sessions of the Cortes have been suspended.

Paris, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Madrid states that the Republican leaders Salvochea and Paul are in the neighborhood of Malaga, proclaiming the Republic.

London, Oct. 16.—A Madrid letter published here to-day states that the railroads and telegraph lines are destroyed a great distance around that city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Saturday Review on Fenian Amnesty—The Position of Mr. Gladstone—Concession Deemed Pusillanimous—The Opposition to Rev. Mr. Temple.

London, Oct. 16.—The *Saturday Review*, published to-day, has a lengthy editorial on the course of the Government toward the Fenians now in confinement. The writer, after reviewing the recent amnesty agitation, asks if Mr. Gladstone is prepared to act with vigor and severity in case of a new Fenian rising? or has he calculated the extraordinary efforts required, not only to cope with treason, but to galvanize into energetic life the dejected and languid spirits of the former aiders of the law, and as the impressionable mobility swerved toward the recognition of Irish independence? The supposition is barely creditable; not wholly inconceivable. If he shows the faintest leaning in the direction of tampering with treason and traitors, there is an end of his national Parliamentary majority and his existence as a Minister. It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the issue to be decided when the final answer is given to the partisans of amnesty. The power of the Government in Ireland is shaken, and the awe of the Government is nearly extinct. Let pusillanimous concession be made, and from that moment the very idea of Government will be inseparable from ridicule and contempt.

The Earl of Shaftesbury and Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey are organizing an opposition to the appointment of Rev. Mr. Temple as Bishop of Exeter.

FRANCE.

Probable Resignation of a Minister—The Funeral of Sainte Beuve—An Important Rumor Denied—Arrival of French Deputies in England.

Paris, Oct. 16.—There is a rumor current that owing to the continued illness of the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he will be compelled to relinquish his office.

The threatened strike of the merchants' clerks of this city has commenced. It has not yet become general.

The remains of Charles Augustin Sainte Beuve were interred this morning without any religious ceremonial.

The *Patrie*, in its issue to-day, denies the rumors of a modification of the Ministry.

London, Oct. 16.—Messrs. Gambitta Bancel and Jules Favre have arrived here from Paris.

AFRICA.

Dispatches from Fernando Po—A Volcano on Fire near the Island.

London, Oct. 16.—Late advices have been received here from Fernando Po. A volcano in the Cameroon Range, on the mainland near that island, was in an active state of eruption.

PARAGUAY.

The Position of Lopez—His Arrival at San Estanislaus Confirmed—His Future Intentions.

Lisbon, Oct. 16.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. The war news from Paraguay is important. President Lopez was still being pursued. He had arrived at San Estanislaus, and, it was thought, was trying to reach Bolivian Territory.

CUBA.

Departure of Bishops for Spain—The Festival To-Day in Havana.

Havana, Oct. 16.—The Catholic Bishop of the island went to Spain yesterday.

To-morrow is to be observed with great *éclat* by the volunteers. Many banners are to be blessed and the civic and religious societies will also parade.

The Cuba at Wilmington—The Case Adjourned.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 16.—Through courtesy to Mr. Lowry, of New-York, one of the counsel in the case of the *Cuba*, the trial was postponed till Monday.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—An Intoxicated Passenger Falls from the Cars—Casualty at Rogers Island—A Man Killed.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 16.—A passenger, supposed to be Allen McDonald, while intoxicated, fell from the Poughkeepsie way freight and passenger train on the Hudson River Railroad this afternoon and was instantly killed. The accident occurred one mile south of Garrison's. Coroner Ferry, of Cold Spring, held an inquest. The deceased was about 35 years old.

Captain Russell, of the Washington Ice Company, fell thirty feet from a scaffold at Rogers Island, in the Hudson River, near Catskill, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Burglary and Arson—A Jewelry Store Robbed and Set on Fire.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 16.—The jewelry store of F. W. Lists, at Danville, was, last night, robbed and fired by the burglars. Two adjoining buildings were also destroyed, Loss $15,000. The burglars made their escape.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION

A Discussion on the Chinese Labor Question—Reports of Committees—Speech of Ex-President Fillmore—The Final Adjournment.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 16.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Committee on Investigation presented a report, urging upon Congress the importance of improving Southern ports, and especially the navigation of the Mississippi, which was adopted.

Additional reports were made by the Committee on Emigration, the majority report favoring Chinese emigration, and the minority report was in opposition thereto.

A lively debate took place between Messrs. Shorter, of Alabama, and Hill, against the majority report, and Walbridge, of Texas, and Massy, of Virginia, in favor thereof. The whole subject was voted down.

A resolution was offered, thanking Ex-President Fillmore for the dignified and impartial manner with which he discharged his duties as Chairman, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Business presented a report memorializing Congress to designate some point in the Mississippi Valley for holding the World's Fair in 1871. Adopted.

Mr. Fillmore then arose and eulogized the proceedings of the Convention, and stated that they would be of salutary benefit to the country, and closed by saying that he would never again appear in a public convention.

At 11:15 the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

No allusion to the postal telegraph appears in the proceedings, but the question was brought before the Committee on Miscellaneous Business. The Committee unanimously instructed their Chairman to report against the scheme, or against any proposition that might be presented recommending the Government to operate a telegraph. As the rule of the Convention required all resolutions to be referred to an appropriate Committee, this was the only Committee to which such a proposition could have reference.

Every train and steamer that left to-day took away a large number of the delegates who have attended the Commercial Convention.

AN INDIAN MASSACRE.

A Terrible Story if True—Twelve Government Surveyors Slaughtered in Nebraska.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—An Omaha dispatch says that reports have been received there that the Government surveying party, under Nelson Buck, numbering twelve men, were massacred about fifty miles south of Fort McPherson, as the surveying instruments, tools, and a portion of the camp equipage owned by the party, were found there. The reports are credited, but lack full confirmation.

FEARFUL CASUALTY.

A Portion of the Louisville Bridge Gives Away—Six Men Fall Nearly a Hundred Feet—Four of them Killed—Another Fatal Accident on the Same Work.

Louisville, Oct. 16.—A horrible accident occurred at the Ohio River Bridge to-day, at 4:30 P. M. The temporary trestlework being erected between Piers Nos. 16 and 17, for the purpose of swinging a span, gave away by a jerk of the locomotive used in raising the timbers, and six men were precipitated a distance of ninety-five feet,. John R. Payne, carpenter, was instantly killed; J. S. Kerby, carpenter was cut in two, and his body floated over the reefs. The remains have not yet been recovered. Oscar Gallagher and Wm. Irvine, laborers, were mortally injured. Robt. Gernsley, laborer, and McClure, carpenter, were slightly injured.

At about 2 o'clock to-day, John Bottings, while walking between Piers Nos. 13 and 14, missed his footing and fell a distance of ninety-five feet and was instantly killed.

CALIFORNIA.

Mining Stocks—Their Prices During the Week—An Assessment on "Crown Point."

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—During the week mining shares were active, but closed quiet: Alpha, $13; Belcher, $12; Bullion, $16; Chollar, $15; Confidence, $20; Crown Point, $12; Empire Mill, $17; Gould & Curry, $68; Hale & Norcross, $124; Imperial, $36; Kentuck, $162; Occidental, $11; Ophir, $20; Overman, $97; Savage, $41; Sierra Nevada, $12; Yellow Jacket, $36.

The Crown Point Mining Company has levied an assessment of $7 50 per share, delinquent Nov. 20.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

His Condition Yesterday—Recovery Now Probable.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The condition of Admiral Farragut is greatly improved, and his physicians now have strong hopes that he will fully recover his health.

A Singular Proceeding—A Mayor of a City Tried and Convicted—A Question of Jurisdiction.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 16.—Joseph H. Neff, Mayor of this city, who was tried by Judge Cantwell, before a special court, on the charge of contempt, was convicted and ordered to pay a fine of $250, and be placed in jail until the fine and costs were paid. He was imprisoned, but was released in fifteen minutes by a writ of *habeas corpus*. The case excited much comment, and the Special Court is becoming odious to all parties. The contempt case, which resulted in Mr. Neff's conviction, is based on the ejection of the Clerk of the Special Court from a room in the City Hall building, over which the Mayor claimed the city had exclusive control.

Temperance in Maine—Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars—The Third Political Party Indorsed.

Bath, Me., Oct. 16.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which has been in session at Dexter this week, was largely attended, and the meetings were enthusiastic. Between 200 and 300 delegates were in attendance, representing 295 subordinate Lodges, with a membership of 25,000. The action of the Grand Lodge relative to political action was radical, indorsing the third-party movement of the late campaign, and pledging the Grand Lodge to the support of the Temperance Party. Several public meetings were held during the session, and were addressed by members of the Grand Lodge.

Death of an Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

Carlisle, Penn., Oct. 16.—Ex-Governor Ritner died at noon to-day, at the residence of his son, in the 90th year of his age.

Discovery of a New Coal Vein in Kansas—Scientific Opinions Confirmed.

Sheridan, Kansas, Oct. 16.—A vein of excellent coal, extending northward, has been struck on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, east of Denver. This shows that the workable coal-beds of the Rocky Mountain base extend miles eastward in the great plains. The discovery is of the greatest importance, both to the settlers and the railway.

The Ecumenical Council—Proposed Departure of Eminent Catholic Prelates.

Baltimore, Oct. 16.—Most Reverend M. J. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the United States; Archbishop Allemain, of San Francisco, and Right Reverend Bishop Verat, of Savannah; McGill, of Richmond; Wood, of Philadelphia; Dominee, of Pittsburg; Mullen, of Erie; Gibbons, of North Carolina; O'Gorman, Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska, with three priests from Nebraska, and a number of Catholic students, have engaged passage and will sail from this port on the 20th ult., *en route* to Rome.

POLITICAL.

The Republican Victory in Pennsylvania—Majority Nearly Five Thousand.

Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 16.—We have all the counties officially reported but Butler, Potter and Juniata, and, taking these at the figures reported on Thursday, Geary's majority is 4,842.

(Signed,) JOHN COVODE.

Decision in the Philadelphia Contested Election Case—Mayor Fox Declared Elected—The Other Democratic City Officials Removed—Great Frauds Perpetrated.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—A majority of the Judges of the Common Pleas have pronounced the decision in the contested election cases of 1868. The opinion details many frauds that were committed, and throws out two divisions of the Fourth Ward, with portions of the vote thrown in other divisions, and calls upon the District-Attorney to prosecute the authors of the frauds, especially those committed by election officers. The result of the decision shows Mayor Fox to have received sixty-eight majority of the legal votes, while all the other Republican city officers are declared elected, throwing out the Democratic incumbents. Judge Ludlow dissented from the decision, and read his opinion at great length.

After the rendering of the decision notice was given of a writ of *certiorari* to the Supreme Court. This will raise the question of the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas only, and will not open any discussion on the merits of the election. The result of the contest was received quietly by both parties.

The Virginia Senatorial Question—A New Candidate.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 16.—The members of the Legislature are arriving, and the Senatorial question is again being agitated. The name of General Mulford, formerly United States Agent of Exchange, is now prominent in connection with Judge Pendleton, of Winchester, as the other Senator. Lieutenant-Governor Lewis, Franklin Stearns and General Williams are still considered the strongest men.

The Fourteenth (N.Y.) Senatorial District—Democratic Nomination.

Catskill, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Hon. Jacob Hardenbergh, of Ulster, was to-day unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Senator.

First District of Oswego County—Assembly Nomination.

Oswego, Oct. 16.—Hon. B. Doolittle was to-day nominated to the Assembly from the First District of Oswego County.

An Extra Session of the Louisiana Legislature Called.

New Orleans, Oct. 16.—Governor Warmouth will call an extra session of the General Assembly, to meet Dec. 1, at the Mechanics' Institute in this city.

The Masonic Order—Meeting of the Grand Bodies of Missouri—Condition of the Fraternity in the State.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—The annual assemblies of the Masonic Grand Bodies of Missouri concluded business yesterday. The attendance was unusually large. The affairs of the order are represented as being very prosperous, and the fraternity is increasing in numbers quite rapidly.

A New Railroad Project in Kentucky—Louisville Grants Substantial Aid.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 16.—A proposition to subscribe $500,000 in aid of the projected Louisville, New-Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railroad was voted upon by the people to-day, and carried by about 500 majority.

Payn, the Albany Tobacconist—His Sentence Suspended—Heavy Bail Required.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 16.—In the case of Benjamin Payn, convicted of defrauding the Government, Judge Hall, this morning, suspended sentence until next June, and held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Accidental Death—A Man Shot in an Alabama Printing Office.

Selma, Ala., Oct. 16.—Isaac L. Cook was accidentally shot and killed in the office of the Selma *Times* to-day.

Strike Among the Employes of the Erie Railway.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Port Jervis, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1869.

About two months ago the employes in the Erie Railway Company's machine and car shops at Long Dock, Port Jervis, Susquehanna and Dunkirk, formed themselves into an organization for mutual protection. For months the Railway Company have been dilatory in paying their men, some receiving their pay the 10th of the month, others the middle, and a number not until the last of the month. A few days ago a Committee, representing the several "unions" and shops on the line of the railway, waited on Mr. Fisk and made known their grievances. Mr. Fisk stated they had just cause, and that in future the men should have their money on or before the 15th of each month, without fail, "even if he had to sell his shirt." The men returned to their homes satisfied with the interview with Prince Erie. But for some cause, while payment was promptly made at Susquehanna, Long Dock and Dunkirk, the men at the shops at Port Jervis failed to get their pay yesterday. The paymaster arrived, however, last night, but had not received the money with which to pay the men. Accordingly this morning, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the various unions, the employes of the Port Jervis shops refused to work until paid, and telegraphed what they had done to the Presidents of the various unions. It is reported that the Susquehanna men quit work, and it is expected the other shops will follow.

The paymaster commenced paying the men this afternoon, and instructions have been received from headquarters in New-York to discharge the "strikers" as fast as paid.

If the employes in the several shops on the road fulfill their obligations to the Union, the strike will be universal, and the men will gain the day, and the strikers will be reinstated; but should they not do so, the probability is that new men will take the place of the old ones at the Port Jervis shop.

The strikers are in session this evening at Firemen's Hall, awaiting tidings as to the action of the Long Dockers and Dunkirk.

The late floods have caused an unusual quantity of work in the machine shops; therefore a general strike would prove disastrous. It is hoped, however, that all differences may be arranged, and that the men may resume work as usual.

Fire in Pearl-Street—A Fireman Killed.

At 11:20 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the second floor of premises No. 278 Pearl-street, occupied by R. H. Hempstead, manufacturer of tinware. The firemen succeeded soon in checking the progress of the flames, and the occupant of that floor sustained but a slight loss. The building is owned by Mrs. Butler, and occupied by her on the first floor as a restaurant. Her loss on building is $400 by fire and water and $250 on stock by water.

While Engine Company No. 6 were proceeding from their house in Cedar-street to the scene of the fire, Foreman James Whalen, 30 years of age and a native of Ireland, was accidentally and instantly killed. Owing to the temporary absence of the regular driver, Mr. Whalen, as was his frequent custom, sprang into the seat and drove the team through Cedar-street, across Broadway, and reached the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets in proper time. At that point the foreman lost his balance, owing to the down grade, and was violently precipitated over the dashboard and under the wheels of the heavy engine. His skull was fractured in a fearful manner, and several other severe injuries were sustained, death having already ensued when the members of his company picked up his prostrate and bleeding form. The deceased was the original assistant foreman of the company, at its organization in 1865, and was promoted to the command of his company the following year. He was ranked as a first-class and experienced fireman, and bore a high reputation in the Department. He leaves a widow, who resides at No. 117 Washington-street. Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest to-day.

WASHINGTON.

General Sherman's Claim Agent Decision—The Whisky Revenue—Appointments by the President—Personal—The Cabinet Meeting—Fractional Currency Statement—Government Purchases of Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Oct. 16.—General Sherman, it will be remembered, a short time since issued a circular forbidding certain claim agents to practice before the War Department, on account of charges brought against them of frauds and fraudulent practices in relation to bounties and pensions to colored soldiers. Attorney-General Hoar, upon being requested, rendered an opinion to the effect that the Secretary of War had the right to exclude them from the Department, but must first give them a hearing to show why they should not be suspended. Accordingly, General Sherman appointed Assistant Judge-Advocate-General Dunn and Brevet Major-General Wager Swayne as a Board to examine the charges against them. The Board convened at the War Deparment last Tuesday, and since then have been engaged in hearing evidence in the cases.

THE REVENUE FROM WHISKY.

Fifty distilleries throughout the country, that have been idle during the Summer, have commenced operations since the 1st instant. The indications are that the revenue from this source will not only be increased far beyond that received from the same sources last year, but will be largely in excess of the estimates.

APPOINTMENTS.

In addition to other appointments made to-day, the following were made in the revenue service: Fielding Hurst, Collector of the Sixth Tennessee District; Noah H. Smooth, Collector of the Seventh Kentucky District. Colonel W. Yates Sellick, formerly Military State Agent for Wisconsin, has been appointed Commercial Agent at Bradford, England, *vice* Geo. W. Towle, suspended.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Low, of California, the new Minister to China, will leave for his destination early in November. George B. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Treasury Department, has consented to remain at the head of the Bureau until Spring, and has therefore withdrawn his resignation, recently tendered.

Among the arrivals in the city are Senator Cattell, of New-Jersey, and Congressman Orth, of Indiana.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting was held to-day. It was held merely for the transaction of ordinary business, in consequence of the regular meeting of yesterday not being held. All the members were present excepting the Secretary of War.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $1,132,700.

Shipments.

To the United States Treasury at St. Louis	$50,000
To the United States Treasury at Philadelphia	50,000
To the United States Treasury at Boston	50,000
To the United States Treasury at New-Orleans	50,000
To the United States Treasury at New-York	100,000
To the United States Treasury at Charleston	25,000
United States Depository at Chicago	5,000
United States Depository at Baltimore	5,000
United States Depository at Cincinnati	5,000
United States Depository at Pittsburg	5,000
To National Banks	433,700
The Treasurer holds in trust for National Banks as security for circulation	342,459,950
For public deposits	19,273,000
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	226,700

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF BONDS.

The following is a statement showing the amount and description of the Five-twenty bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury from May 1 to Sept. 30, inclusive:

When payable.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total.
May 1, 1862	$6,496,700	$29,500	$6,526,200
Nov. 1, 1864	705,400	....	705,400
Nov. 1, 1864	2,348,600	4,977,600	7,326,200
Nov. 1, 1864	2,574,900	1,294,100	3,869,000
July 1, 1865	3,340,100	12,968,350	16,308,450
July 1, 1867	2,852,350	13,245,900	16,098,250
July 1, 1868	282,000	1,575,500	1,857,500
Totals	$18,590,050	$34,100,950	$52,691,000

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: Henry C. Myers, Register of the Land Office at Natchitoches, La. Postmasters—Frederick D. Turner, at Carson City, Nevada, *vice* B. F. Small, suspended; James D. Wood, at Central City, Colorado, *vice* Samuel A. Buell, suspended; Peter Grubb, at Keaton, Ohio, *vice* Augustus Broeger, suspended.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Several of the chiefs of the Department bureaus have already completed their annual reports of the operations of their respective offices during the fiscal year ending last June, and have forwarded them to the proper heads of their Departments. Others are now engaged in the same work. The Cabinet officers have made little, if any, progress in the preparation of their annual reports.

NAVY.

Commander Bayor N. Wescott has been ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Sixth District, on the 1st of November next, relieving Commander Edward E. Stone, who is placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Hopkins has been ordered to the command of the *Cayne*. Lieutenant G. A. Converse has been ordered to duty in the Torpedo Corps. Assistant Surgeon Thomas K. Brown has been ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Baltimore. The orders of Captain J. H. Spotts, for duty in the Twelfth Lighthouse District, have been revoked. First Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Bailey has been detached from the New-York Naval Rendezvous, and ordered to the *Nantucket*. Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Green has resigned.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.

A Gentleman Assaulted by a Woman—She has a Male Accomplice—Both Escape with their Booty.

About 7 o'clock last evening one of the boldest and most remarkable street robberies that have lately occurred in this City, was perpetrated at the corner of Eleventh-street and Third-avenue. Mr. D. Frisini, a French gentleman of advanced age, residing at No. 223 East Twenty-first-street, was passing down Third-avenue on the east side at the hour named, and when at the corner of Eleventh-street was accosted by a woman whose bold manner and gaudy dress sufficiently proclaimed her vocation. She attempted at first to persuade Mr. Frisini to accompany her home, and failing in this purpose, finally demanded some money of him. This he also refused, and was about to pass on when she gave him a sudden push, which sent him down three or four steps against the basement door of the house. The woman jumped down after him, and, before he was aware of her intention, she thrust her hand into the breast pocket of his vest, and snatching out his pocket-book ran away. He was, fortunately, uninjured, and rushed up the steps to pursue the woman, but a few steps distant, but a man, who was undoubtedly her accomplice in the affair, gave him another push just as he reached the sidewalk, which sent him down the steps again, and, as it happened, again without injury. When he reached the sidewalk both man and woman had disappeared, taking with them his pocket book, which contained $150 in greenbacks and some papers of great value to the owner, although worthless to the thieves. Mr. Frisini repaired to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House, where he reported the facts to Captain Hedden, but as he could only give a very general description of the woman and none at all of the man, he was not encouraged to hope that his assailants could be detected or the property recovered. As the robbery, however, had occurred in the Seventeenth Precinct, he was referred to Captain Mount, who will take whatever action may be possible in the matter.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Bremen, Oct. 2, and Southampton, Oct. 5, reached this port late Friday night. Her advices, the salient points of which are printed below, are later by two days than those at hand by the *Russia*.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

Views of Mr. Goldwin Smith.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has written at length to the *London Daily News* on the Canadian question. He thus concludes his letter:

> Independence does not mean annexation. There is apparently a large and growing party in Canada which, if not desirous of independence, see the necessity of manfully preparing for it, since the English Government, in obedience to the will of the English people, has commenced the withdrawal of troops, which is really an abandonment of dominion. I do not believe that there is any considerable party in favor of annexation except that which has been called into existence in Nova Scotia by the unfortunate omission of our Government to take a popular vote on the question of Confederation—another instance of the sinister effect of Transatlantic tutelage on Canadian affairs. Nor, on the other hand, do I believe that there exists in any considerable section of the American people *the slightest tendency to force annexation upon the Canadians*. Every Englishman resident in the United States must be painfully aware of the existence of a strong feeling against England; but, apart from this feeling, I have never seen any symptom of hostility to Canadian independence. If the American people were regardless of international morality, which the mass of them are very far from being, their prudence would restrain them from swallowing Canada against her will; for they must know that if they swallowed her against her will she would certainly disagree with them. That all the English-speaking communities of North America would ultimately be connected by some sort of confederation for the purposes of internal free trade and external security, I take to be a proposition as certain as geography and commercial interest can make it. But immediate annexation appears not to be desirable either in the interest of Canada or in that of the continent at large. Canada, by immediate annexation, would be involved in many of the consequences, political and financial, of a civil war in which she took no part. She would become an appendage, and her political offices would become a part of the patronage of one of two great American parties, with the formation of which she has had nothing to do, and the objects of both of which are in some respects alien to her interests. She would be entangled in the formidable problems connected with negro emancipation and Chinese immigration, which, added to those connected with other immigrant nationalities, lour at this moment on the political future of the United States. She would be brought under a tariff dictated partly by American interests of a sectional character, partly by antipathy to England, and which would be not only injurious, but ruinous to her trade. By accepting the Constitution of the United States in its present form *she would be placed in relations to other countries, and especially to England, such as I believe few Canadians would desire*. The American Senate of late years has grasped a large share of all the powers of Government, but especially of the treaty-making power; and the principle on which this body is elected, all the States, large and small, having an equal representation, gives a great ascendancy to New-England, where the bitter feeling against the mother country has at present its chief seat. Canada would be in danger of being involved in what to her would be a truly fratricidal war with England by the votes of Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. And so, on the other hand, reasons will probably occur to anyone who calmly and comprehensively studies the interests of this continent for denying that the development of Canada should, for the present at least, be independent. Her institutions are fundamentally democratic, and fundamentally democratic they must remain; for the material of an aristocracy are wanting in any country where wealth is fluctuating and great families are unknown, while the expense of a monarchy, which cannot stand without costly pageantry and great establishments, would alone suffice to place it out of the question for a thrifty people. But her democracy, owing to the different elements of her population, varies, perhaps in some respects advantageously, from that of the United States. She has preserved the characteristically *English principle of the independence of the judiciary, which in the United States has been gravely compromised by the introduction of elective judges*. If I mistake not, she has been a somewhat more sturdy guardian of representative government, while in the United States the rights of the individual elector and those of the people generally are overlaid by the domination of the wire puller and the caucus. At all events her polity is a separate experiment, and as such will have its value in the eyes of all who are conscious of the fallibility of politicians. She is a sort of reserve force of democracy on this continent, and may one day help to retrieve some of the errors into which, in its impetuous course, amidst so many conflicting interests, and with a population so heterogeneous, it is morally certain to fall. In this point of view, her premature absorption would be a misfortune for which no extension of territory could compensate, especially to a nation already staggering under the vastness of its dominions. But in every point of view there is much to be said against a precipitate fusion of Canada with the United States. Let us pay all due honor to American progress, which, beside the vast addition which it is making to the wealth of mankind is, by the mechanical invention which is so characteristic a part of it, gradually raising the laborer everywhere from the level of a horse or an ox to that of the guider of a machine. Still Americans themselves are well aware, and are constantly complaining, that the excitement of this intense commercial and industrial competition eats out health of body and tranquility of mind. It is to different habits of life, I presume, that the Canadians owe the retention of physical qualities which must strike every eye, and whatever advantages of temperament such qualities may entail; and these perhaps may prove contributions to the future happiness of the population of the continent as important as the independent judiciary and free representation. If there is anyone who really believes that democratic Canada on one side of the Atlantic can permanently remain a part of aristocratic England on the other side, he will promote the settlement of a great question by putting forth his policy in a definite form. Otherwise the time has come when it behoves Canadian statesmen to purge their vision, once for all, of delusive fancies, and to bend their minds deliberately to the great task which the crisis has cast upon them of placing their country *in its right relations to the kindred communities of the same continent*, and of providing such real guarantees as its circumstances will afford, either for its permanent independence, *or for its ultimate entrance into a connection with the United States on such terms as shall secure to it forever full liberty of self-development and of self-government, with all the other substantial privileges of English freedom*. I am, &c.,
>
> Ithaca, Sept. 20. GOLDWIN SMITH.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Reply to His American Admirers.

Prince Napoleon has returned the following reply to the address of the American citizens who assembled at the Langham Hotel on the 4th ult., congratulating him on his late "manly and eloquent speech before the French Senate," which was presented to him by the President, Colonel Berton:

Paris, Sept. 29, 1869.

Gentlemen: I have received through your President the address which you have sent me on the occasion of my speech in the Senate. I am grateful to you for it. To find myself understood and approved by distinguished citizens of a free country, which has given so many great examples to the world, is a flattering recompense. From the dawn of liberty, from the earliest days of the reciprocal emancipation of our two countries, America and France have been friends, and have continued so. Among us, the alliance with the United States has this rare and distinguishing privilege, that it fulfills the traditions and the longings of the different parties which attach me to the United States. The founder of our dynasty was always your friend. Did he not, considering the death of Washington a loss for humanity, order that France should put on mourning for your great citizen? Have we not together fought for the liberty of the seas? To work for the development of wise, practical, necessary liberties is to coöperate in bringing about a perfect understanding between free peoples, among whom you rank foremost.

This accordance at the end of the last century continues in our own days. At the moment when we are striving to found a liberal democracy, you have but just emerged from a gigantic struggle, victoriously maintained, to destroy slavery—that evil institution which dishonored your Republic. Our means are different, appropriate to the genius of the two peoples, but our aim is the same. By the help of God let us hope that we may succeed. We shall prove that in the Old, as well as in the New World, liberty may and must be developed by emancipating herself from the shackles of the past, without rushing into Utopias inimical to progress. *Constitutional liberty established in France will bring our political sentiments into as genuine an accordance as are our interests of every kind.*

I thank you, gentlemen, for having recognized in my speech the expression of these liberal, democratic and moderate sentiments which alone can insure the end I seek—the alliance of the Empire with liberty.

NAPOLEON, (JEROME.)

SPAIN.

Full Particulars of the Insurrection in Barcelona.

The *Diario de Barcelona* gives the following particulars of recent disturbances in that city:

On the morning of Sept. 25 it began to be rumored that at noon an edict would be published ordering the disarming of some of the battalions of the national militia. Great anxiety reigned in the minds of the inhabitants. A little after 1 in the afternoon the Plaza de la Constitution was occupied militarily. In the Casas Consistatoriales there was a reserve of Civil Guards, of infantry and cavalry; in the Casa de la Diputacion two battalions of cuerpos francos of Targarona; and in the centre of the Plaza a battery of artillery, whose pieces commanded the principal streets which there debouched. In one grand extension of all these streets there were platoons of troops. The Rambla was also occupied militarily throughout its entire length with platoons of troops; in the Post Office, the Teatro del Principal, and Teatro Liceo, in Belen and the Seminario Conciliar, and in the Centro del Fomento, and all the houses at the corners of that street and passes. There were also strong reserves of troops in the Padro, and New University, and Santa Maria del Mar, the ex-Royal Palace. The Louja and Plaza Nacional were also occupied by forces of the Civil Guard. Later on the battalions of monarchical militia assembled in the Plaza de la Constitution, and were afterward stationed in the Plaza Nueva, occupying the avenues of the cathedral. In the Magdalena and College of Art there were reserves of volunteers of Targarona, and in San Pedro and other churches there were reserves of troops of the army.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the edict was fixed on the walls ordering the disarmament of the battalions whose commanders had signed the protest against the disarming of the volunteers at Tarragona. A section of the Civil Guard accompanied those who put up the placards. In a short time it was learnt that barricades were being formed in the suburb of San Antonio, and that the individuals of some of the Republican battalions intended to disobey the order to disarm. The agitation which reigned in that part of the city was extraordinary. The cornets of these battalions sounded the call, and the volunteers assembled in the Calles del Poniente, Roig, Carmen and other streets.

Soon after the edict was posted, some members of the Republican battalion of the second district assembled in the Barios de San Cucufate, and constructed one barricade of the stones and timbers of the works now going on at the Fuente de San Agustin Viejo, and another in front of the Church of St. Mark, availing themselves, for the latter, of a passing cart, and of the doors and stones of the house building near that church. The first of these barricades was taken by one section of cavalry and one of carbineers, but in the second we have to lament a misfortune. As its defenders retired they made a discharge against the troops and wounded the Lieutenant of cavalry who commanded, in the knee. The said barios were cleared completely, and sentinels established at all the street corners. Some individuals of the said Republican battalion fortified themselves in the workmen's restaurant of Santa Catalina, but shortly afterward deserted from their positions and retired to their houses.

At 5:30 the authorities, seeing the unmistakable evidences of resistance to the edict, ordered the first alarm gun to be fired. On hearing it great was the terror in all places in the city, especially in the Rambla, which was full of the curious. All the peaceful citizens rushed to their houses and closed the doors and the shops, in such manner that by the time the second cannon was fired from the Castle of Monjurch, the people in the streets could be counted. The churches were not opened at all in the afternoon and the bells did not ring. Neither was there any public or private diversion, though for these some preparation had been making on account of the morrow being a *dia de fiesta*.

At 3:30 the Ayuntamiento met in permanent session, although not many councilors attended. We are ignorant if many arms have been delivered. The forces of the army, Civil Guard, carbineers, francos and monarchical volunteers were in great number and very well distributed. The priests and doctors were opportunely located in the principal edifices the forces occupied, and the latter had their medicine chests and portable beds all ready for the care of the wounded.

During the firing of the alarm guns the newsboys were crying out "the Manifesto of General Pierrad to the Spanish people."

About 9:30 at night we heard discharges, and some isolated shots, which continued at intervals till 12—the hour at which we close this edition. Would to God that to-morrow we may announce that the struggle has terminated and that no more Spanish blood may be shed!

"Monday, 27th.

"We continue our narrative. The fire which, as we have said, opened at 9:30, ceased a little before 2 in the morning when the last barrios was taken. The combat was circumscribed to some barrios in District No. 3 and a few streets of District No. 4, both in the suburb of San Antonio. The rest of the city remained tranquil. We will give some particulars which have reached us, premising that we will hereafter rectify any inexactitudes which we may involuntarily make. It is said that at 8:30 on Saturday night a commission of the Ayuntamiento presented themselves to the Captain-General asking an extension of time for the delivery of the arms of those who had fortified themselves in the suburb. Señor Gaminde conceded it for the unprorogable space of five-quarters of an hour. We are ignorant of the motive from which the barricades were not abandoned, but, as our readers already know, the order for the attack was given at 9:30 in the Calle del Carmen, which, the same as all the others occupied by the Republicans, was completely obscure, for either the lamps had not been lit at all, or they had been extinguished.

The first barricade attacked was of paving stones, in front of the Minimas at the corner of the Calle de los Angeles. A discharge answered the shots which its occupants directed to the troops, and it was carried by the bayonet. As the troops advanced the resistance became greater, it being necessary to employ artillery in the Calle de Poniente, which was found almost impassable, because at all the crossings of the streets opening into it there was a barricade. While the troops in the Calle del Carmen advanced to the Capuchinas those of the Calle de Ronda attacked the Calle de Poniente in such a manner that the marks of the balls are still to be seen in the facade of the house in the Calle del Carmen, in front of the Calle Poniente.

"The troops in the part of San Pablo attacked the streets Robador and Cadena. Through the first they arrived up to the Calle del Hospital, but in the second they encountered great resistance. There were some casualties on both sides. The troops of the Calle de Robador got up to the passage of Bernardino, and attacked the great barricade in front of the Church of the Carmelites, corner of the Calle de la Riera Baja. In the first attack the troops had to retire through the lively fire of its defenders, for they had been joined by those who had been dislodged from the other barricades, with the intention of preventing the taking of the Convent of Capuchinas, where was the nucleus of the insurrection. The commander of the attacking party then ordered the artillery to be placed in front of the barricade, and it was not long in opening a way for the soldiers, who took the barricade, and then penetrated through the Calle de la Riera Baja, while those who had attacked the barricades of the Calles Sadurni, San Geronima and Cadena, debouched through the latter to the Calle del Hospital. The moon had then risen. They directed themselves to the Capuchinas. Meanwhile, the troops who had taken the other barricades came through the Padro Riera Alta and Calles del Carmen and Poniente. To the rebels ensconced in the ex-convent there was no recourse but to surrender at discretion, which they did. Some of the Republicans managed to escape by the streets leading to the Gusauche. By two in the morning the troops dominated all the city, and we heard no more firing.

At daybreak the voice ran through the rest of the population that the insurrection was conquered, and a great number of the curious began to traverse the barrios which had been the theatre of events. There still lay in the streets the dead bodies of the Republicans and those of the troops; the former were ten or eleven. The troops are said to have had four killed and five or six wounded. The body which suffered the most was the battalion of the Cazadores de Bejar, who had three killed. The other bodies who gave the attack were one battalion of the Regiment of Navarra, the Cazadores of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the artillery. The people wounded were twenty, according to some, but others say not so many. It is not possible to learn with certainty, for some were carried into private houses and attended to there. Neverthe less, in the Military Hospital, in addition to two dead citizens, there were one or two wounded of the same class. In that of Santa Cruz there were seven wounded and five dead. One of the first was said to be the commander of the rebels; he is seriously hurt in the shoulder. One poor old man, who was long a distributor of our journal, fell a victim to his own curiosity. On looking out of his balcony he was instantly killed by a ball.

At 8:30 the prisoners, some eighty or over, were transferred to one of the vessels of war anchored in the port. It is said that among them are the Deputy to the Cortes, Señor Serraclara, Don Emilio Morros, who had been a Commandant of one of the Republican battalions, and the City Councillor, Don Lopez Bernegossi.

At 9:30 in the morning a column consisting of a battalion of cazadores, a battery of artillery, a squadron of lancers, and a platoon of volunteers of Catalonia, went out to the neighboring pueblo of Sans, where it was said that the Alcalde Alsi, Commandant of the Republican battalion quartered in the Capuchinas, had gone out the afternoon before, with some of his men, in the idea of uniting in the said pueblo the armed Republicans who were in the Ribera Baja del Llobregat. Another column of equal strength, with some companies of one of the battalions of Francos de Targarona, went at midday to San Andres de Palomar, where the Republicans of that pueblo had seized the workshops of the Saragossa Railway, impeding the going out of the locomotives, and cutting the rails, so that the company had to abandon the service of the trains. As the column arrived the Republicans appear to have abandoned those points.

At 1 o'clock the edict of the Captain-General was fixed in the streets. The new period conceded for the delivery of the arms caused plenty to be brought in. Those which the Republicans had abandoned who tried to fortify themselves in Santa Catalina, on Saturday, were also taken in a cart to the citadel. We saw many women bringing guns in, complaining that their husbands and sons had been deceived by those who persuaded them to take them. The markets were filled with buyers, for everybody wished to lay in a stock of provisions, not knowing what more would happen. Though the city was occupied militarily, some of the churches opened one door, and many people pressed in to comply with the dominical precept. There were only mass performed each half hour up to 12 in the parish churches and one other. The cathedral remained closed, as it was in the neighborhood of the Plaza de la Constitution, which was not permitted to be traversed. There was no functions in the theatres except the Liceo. The city presented an aspect of complete calm, and none of the animation of other *dias de fiesta*. The Captain-General rode over all the strategetical points of the city in the afternoon, escorted by cavalry. At 5:30 the column we have mentioned returned from Sans, which would indicate that part to be pacified.

The First Alcalde fixed an edict ordering that after nightfall all the inhabitants should illuminate the balconies and windows of their respective houses. The effect was a real blaze of light. From the wax candle to the humble dip all figured in the fronts of the houses. Lamps and lanterns of oil and petroleum, of a thousand exquisite forms, threw forth their rays. The damages the Revolutionaries of San Andres de Palomar caused to the rails of the Saragossa line, close to the workshops, so that no train should come to, or leave Barcelona, were repaired yesterday afternoon, after the troops who left this capital had dislodged from that pueblo the few rebels who were there, who fled to the mountains near. The repairs effected, it was resolved that the postal train should leave in the afternoon. This it did, but on arriving near the station of Sardanola, the driver saw the way obstructed by a locomotive, which had fallen into a rut, where a party of armed men had raised the rails and prevented their restoration. He took his train back to this capital, where he arrived at 7 o'clock at night. The other lines are all right, and the service carried on with regularity. Nevertheless, the line of Granollers suspended yesterday the trains for San Andres. The telegrams for Madrid for the Government were sent by the Valencia wires, for those of the Sargossa could not carry beyond San Andres, where they were cut.

The United States Consul had the American flag flying from his house in the Rambla de Capuchinos.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Sigel Veteran Campaign Club.

A meeting of veteran soldiers was held at Dramatic Hall, No. 46 East Houston-street, last night, and organized as a Sigel Veteran Campaign Club, by electing Major-General Julius Stahel, President, and Captain C. A. Fischer, Secretary. Resolutions were passed indorsing and ratifying the nomination of General Franz Sigel, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. Captain Charles Welleman made an address, showing General Sigel's claims to the position. It was resolved to invite the several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this City to join the Club. A delegation of ten was appointed in order to join the German Republican Central Campaign Club of this City, and a Committee of seven was appointed in order to call and arrange a general veteran campaign mass meeting, to be held Tuesday, the 26th inst. The meeting then adjourned.

The Republican Assembly District Conventions.

The Republican Assembly Conventions met last evening at their respective headquarters in each district to nominate candidates for Assembly. One nomination only was made—that being Peter Graham, for the Second Assembly District. In all the other districts Committees of Conference were appointed to meet during the week and determine on suitable candidates. Two causes seem to have operated to prevent the nominations last evening, viz.: want of previous understanding between the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth-streets organizations; and, secondly, a desire to see what nominations will be made by the Tammany Conventions.

In the Tenth Assembly District rumor had Mr. Taylor as the probable nominee, and in the Sixteenth Ward, W. H. Anthon. In the Seventeenth the nomination lies between Geo. P. Bradford and Chas. F. Flammer, the latter of whom controls the German vote.

By Saturday evening it is probable that all the Assembly nominations will have been made.

Tammany Primary Elections.

The followers of Tammany Hall, last evening, went through with the farce of holding primary meetings to elect delegates to the County, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions, to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The Ring candidates were all elected as a matter of course, and they will meet on the days appointed and ratify the nominations that have already been made by Sweeney, Tweed & Co. In looking over the list of delegates elected last evening, we find the same class of men that have composed the nominating Conventions of Tammany for years past. The Germans get a slim show as usual. In order that our readers may see what kind of men Tammany puts forward as its representatives in this City, we print the ticket elected in one ward, taken at random:

DELEGATES FROM THE FOURTH WARD.

County Convention—Thomas Coman, James Dunphy, Daniel Scully, Michael Shelly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Richard Wall, William McGuire, Archibald J. Fullerton, James Oliver, John McCaffrey, Jeremiah Murphy, Patrick Lanigan, Jeremiah Coughlin, Timothy Redican, George Wilson.

Fourth Senatorial District Convention—Thomas Coman, James Cowan, James McCabe, Patrick Diver, Francis V. T. Oliver, James Donovan, Louis Lochman, James Dunphy, Robert C. Garde, Thomas Wilds, John Bowe, Daniel Leamy, James Griffin, Patrick Keane, John Burke.

Second Assembly District Convention—William Hughes, Morris Moloney, William McBride, Patrick Davis, William Furlong, John Wienhold, Thomas Riley.

Democratic Union Nomination for Assembly.

The Democratic Union Assembly Convention for the Third District met last evening at No. 243 Mulberry street, and after electing Mr. Patrick Kiernan Chairman, and Mr. Thomas Carey Secretary, proceeded to ballot for a candidate, and on the first ballot, Mr. William H. Rooney was nominated, he receiving the unanimous vote of the Convention. Mr. Rooney is a practicing lawyer of this city, and in consequence of his well known honesty and independence, a great favorite with the people of his district. Last year he was the Democratic Union candidate for the same position, but, although elected, was "counted out," and is now put forward again by the citizens of his ward of all parties.

New-Jersey Politics.

The Democratic Conventions for the nomination of candidates for the Assembly met in Jersey City last evening, and renominated S. B. Bevans and J. B. Doremus as candidates for the representation of the Second and Third Districts.

Mr. George W. Cassidy was nominated at a mass meeting in Grand-street Hall, as independent candidate for County Clerk.

The Essex County Democratic Convention, at Newark, yesterday afternoon, nominated Joseph C. Littell for Senator; M. Reynolds for Sheriff; Chas. F. Zeigler for Surrogate, and W. B. Tichenor for Register.

Samuel S. Hartwell was nominated by the Republicans of Somerset County for Senator, yesterday afternoon.

The Democratic Convention of Gloucester County nominated J. G. W[illegible] for [illegible].

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TO MARGARET.

[From *Hours at Home* for *November*.]

WRITTEN SOME TIME IN MAY, 1814.

[The following quaint "amatory verses," as they are called on the ancient yellow leaf from which we transcribe them, are by FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, and have never before been published.]

You told me, Margaret, that in time
You might, perhaps, be learned to love me;
But 'twas because that I can rhyme
A little—if the spirit move me.

Ah, had the lyre that winning art,
I well might call its skill divine;
And were I sure 'twould make your heart
Beat in congenial throbs with mine,

Again I'd seek the Muses' bowers,
Which long I've passed neglected by—
Again invoke the fairy powers
To aid my harp's wild melody.

But, ah! I fear 'twere fruitless toil—
Experience has the lesson taught,
That woman's fond, enrapturing smile
Can never be so cheaply bought.

And I would spurn, however dear,
The heart that verse had power of stealing—
Its passion could not be sincere—
Love claims a purer test of feeling.

Yet I had hoped that ere 'twas known
That I could pen a song or sonnet,
Your bosom's little guest had flown
On Cupid's wing, and I had won it.]

Come, tell me, is it so or not—
Whate'r my fate, I beg to know it;
Say—and the Muses all forgot—
You love the Man, and not the Poet.

THE MISSING JUROR;

OR,

HOW WE TRIED HEAD-CENTRE O'HOULAHAN.

From Temple Bar.

Of course I was on the jury, (such is my invariable luck,) and that too at the busiest time of the whole year. They passed over twenty names till they came to mine, and then, as the Yankees say, "I was walled in."

My experiences as a juror are unremarkable, save for the unhappy fact of my being always called upon to serve on cases insufferably dull and unendurably long. In the great fire insurance record of Willop *vs.* The Blue Blazes Company, which lasted twenty-one days, I was nothing less than foreman. The atmosphere of the court was akin to that of the Black Hole at Calcutta, and we were well nigh worn out, when, in order to expedite business, I asked the plaintiff's counsel a simple question, involving a "Yes" or a "No." To my intense astonishment and bitter regret, this innocent query led to a legal argument which lasted three clear days, and drew upon my devoted head the hatred, illwill and contempt of (I may call them) my fellow-prisoners.

It may be as well to mention that I am an Irishman, a burgess of one of the principal cities in Ireland. I am a loyal man, and the only two choruses I was ever known to join in with anything like harmony are "God save the Queen," and "For he's a jolly good fellow." I consider that I live under a wise and benign Government, and although some of my countrymen are of a contrary opinion, yet when I put it to them, "What would become of us without England?" they somehow invariably fail to satisfy me; and were FLOOD, GRATTAN and O'CONNELL to advocate repeal for my especial conversion, I would say, with an honorable member of the House, "My judgment may be influenced, but my vote—never!"

In March, 1867, Fenianism culminated. The green flag was unfurled at Tallaght, and dragged through the mud. For every man faithful to the cause, fifty were false; for every true man there were fifty traitors; for every misguided fool there were fifty designing knaves. The ringleaders were captured and brought to trial.

Now, to be on the panel at such a time was, to say the least of it, a ticklish posture of affairs. Never did a Sheriff or Sub-Sheriff receive so many invitations as those of the City of ——. Mrs. Sub-sheriff was visited by the wives of the Grand Jury, and her babies were smothered in bonbons.

It is, however, but just to these worthy officials, to state that they summoned us, one and all, without the least partiality; and not a few of the jury, when they found themselves duly sworn, regretted their yellow or green-seal bottles, and the odoriferous and gallopscious liquor which had gurgled down the throats of the officials in question. If my wife had not been in an annual condition, I should certainly have visited my foreign correspondents, but Matilda Jane's situation forbade any attempt at sequestration.

Of course I was called upon to serve. How devoutly I prayed that my well-known loyal principles would evoke a challenge from the counsel for the prisoner! But no—I had to walk over, while every other man called upon was either tapped up on the part of the prisoner or on the part of the Crown.

Certain unpleasant rumors had gone afloat to the effect that no juryman's life would be worth a "penn'orth o' pins" should the prisoner be found guilty. I was favored, on the morning of the trial, with a coffin drawn upon a very dirty piece of paper, my own name and date of decease engraven upon the lid. It was also industriously circulated, by gentlemen unqualified for the jury-box, that the trials were likely to run on many weeks, as the eminent counsel engaged for the defence were instructed to speak against time. These pleasing rumors, in addition to the fact that we were to be precluded from intercourse with the outer world until we arrived at a verdict, rendered the situation anything but blissful.

"*Nil desperandum*" is one of those quotations which, if adroitly applied, passes the applicant as a classical scholar of the first water. Ignorant men don't understand it; men of letters imagine there is more from whence that came. *Nil desperandum*, then, I was sworn in, and took my place, with eleven others, to try Patrick O'Houlahan, Head Centre, "for certain high crimes and misdemeanors. For inasmuch as," &c.

The Attorney-General opened the case in a speech that lasted the entire day. Half a dozen at least of the jury took flying naps. Old Chouzler can sleep with one eye respectfully fixed on the Judge, the other intently planted in the direction of the Bar. Young Slopmiss, of the firm of Slopmiss & Gudgeon, and Tompkins the feather merchant, retired into the remotest corner of the jury-box, and there—*O tempora! O mores!*—proceeded to play, as they facetiously termed it, three chalks for ten shillings—being spoil five between two, four tricks constituting a chalk. This operation required silence and dexterity; but as they manipulated the "flats" behind Mr. Lumptwhistle—who is as broad as he is long, and weighs twenty stone before dinner—they enjoyed their little game in comparative security; one or other starting up between the deals as the deal permitted, as if in excruciating anxiety to catch any labored sentence the Attorney-General was pumping out.

I did a great deal of mental arithmetic—gave my boys professions and my girls fortunes—during the long hours the law officer of the Crown was endeavoring to impress upon me the enormity of the crime of the prisoner at the bar. My experience of being in the box is this. The jury in criminal cases care very little for citations from acts of Parliament, are averse to prolonged intellectual efforts in the way of harangues; and I would suggest, since printing is now in so high a state of perfection, and so much in use, that a statement of the case be printed and circulated among the jury immediately after their entering the box. This would save time, and amuse the twelve gentlemen in question.

About four or five or six of us got together, and began discussing the question as to where we were to dine, for we saw the case had not as yet got into swing.

"The Blue Bedgown," said old Chouzler, our foreman; "that's the house for port."

"The Black Lion," suggested Slopmiss; "the Sheriff is mighty partial to their whisky."

"I'll bet two to one it's at the Crooked Fluke he'll locate us," interposed Tompkins, "for it's so near."

"Two to one?" said Slopmiss, amid a dead silence in the Court.

"I beg pardon," cried Serjeant Biglob; "perhaps I can set the respected member of the jury right."

We considered this rather an awkward matter for the reporters, so Tompkins said, innocently, "Oh, it doesn't matter."

The Judge here interposed, and informed the wretched Tompkins, with great asperity, that it mattered a great deal, and the sooner his mind was satisfied on the point the better.

"I assure you, my Lord, it doesn't signify," said Tompkins, meekly.

"And I reiterate, Sir, for your information, that the difference in numbers may cause an undue impression to weigh on your mind," retorted the Judge.

"Quite so, my Lord; I thank your Lordship," jerked the learned Sergeant.

Tompkins was ready to sink with shame. The eyes of the whole Court were upon him. If he declined to be enlightened, he brought down the Judge and Bar on his devoted head; if he acceded, he should propound some proposition to enable his being coached. Being a young man of a sluggish mind, and not actuated by a rapid flow of ideas, he considered he was bound to inform the Court of the actual state of the case, and ere any of us could prevent him, he said: "The fact is, my Lord, I was only offering a bet of two to one where the jury were to get their dinner."

A roar of laughter shook the Court, in which the Judge, and even the prisoner, joined. The peal was again and again repeated, while the leading counsel for the prisoner very aptly quoted:

"And wretches hang that jurymen may dine."

After Tompkins had received a cauterizing from the prisoner's counsel, and a caution from the Judge, the Attorney-General resumed his sing-song statement quoting acts from all the Georges, reading copious extracts, and, in a word, fatiguing everybody but himself; till at length the Judge, looking at his watch, said: "Don't you think this would be a convenient time to adjourn, Mr. Attorney?"

Mr. Attorney, being wound up, would have gone on till morning; but, deeming the hint significant, accepted the suggestion, and bundling up his papers quitted the Court, which in a few minutes was tenanted only by the Sub-Sheriff, the crier, three policemen, and our unhappy selves.

The Sub-Sheriff was a cross-grained, sour little man, with a great deal of vinegar mixed up with bile in his composition. He deemed his office far more important than that of the Judge, and treated all jurymen with a severity savoring more of the slave driver than of the peaceful official. His worst enemy never hinted at his packing a jury, and his best friend, when serving, was treated with the same rigor as the most distant acquaintance.

"Now, gentlemen," said the Sub-Sheriff, "you will be locked up during the night, this being a criminal case. I intend having you conveyed by carts to the 'Green Inn' hotel, where every comfort has been provided for you."

Here a timid juror hinted that it would be extremely desirable for him to see his wife, and pledged his honor to return, if necessary, by cockcrow.

"Tut, tut, tut, Sir; do you think I am a fool, Sir?" cries the sub-Sheriff. "So absurd a proposition never came under my observation. It's very wrong, Sir, to make me such a proposition—excessively insulting."

The abashed offender became dumb.

"Are you ready to start, gentlemen?"

"Oh, perfectly," is the unanimous reply.

Then, like a set of malefactors, we are marched by fours between a file of policemen to the yard, where carts are in waiting to receive us. We are hustled in, the door banged, and, with one of the force on the box, are driven rapidly to the "Green Inn" hotel.

Here the Sub-Sheriff was assailed by the jury to a man: "I want to send home to my wife to let her know;" "I will require a night-cap and night shirt;" "I must send for my cashier to make arrangements to meet my bills;" "I must have a feather-bed," and many other demands of equally startling and imperative necessity.

How this choleric little gentleman ever managed to quiet the twelve of us is still a mystery to me. That he succeeded, however, is a matter of history; and we soon recovered our equanimity, when we found ourselves seated at dinner, with fowl at the top, roast beef at the bottom, a ham at the side, and better than all, a boiled leg of mutton confronting the ham.

Beer was permitted, and two tumblers of punch to each man. Now, as three of the gentlemen present were total abstainers, and as two of them couldn't bear the taste of punch, but as all five were good fellows, and demanded their allowance with a fierce determination, so as to throw the ten tumblers over the remaining seven jurors, things promised to go on very smoothly.

There were two special constables told off, to see that we held no communication with the outer world. These worthy officials remained posted outside the door, but, when opportunity offered, cautiously peered in and counted the heads, so as to assure themselves that all was right, as they had been threatened with horrible consequences should any *contretemps* occur.

The cloth was removed, the tumblers introduced, and the conversation began to circulate, when Mr. Slopmiss declared to me that he must have a smoke.

"You had better not think of it here," said I, "for old Chougler hates the name of tobacco."

"But I can't do without my weed; my dinner would disagree with me."

"My dear boy," said I, "you see it can't be done. If you like to wait till bedtime, perhaps by putting your head up the chimney, or by reclining from the window, you could manage it; but, as things go, it is utterly impossible."

Slopmiss groaned. "I'm a dead man, by being on this d—d jury! I've missed my two daily smokes, and my digestion will go astray forever."

I felt for the poor fellow; he was evidently miserable. A bright thought will sometimes burst into blossom even in the dullest minds. I say this deferentially, as the idea emanated from mine. Along the line of windows (three being attached to the apartment in which we were sitting) ran a roomy balcony.

"By jingo!" said I. "Slopmiss, you can have your weed."

"How?—when? where?" cries the victim to tobacco, in a very excited whisper.

"On the balcony."

"On the balcony? What balcony?"

"The balcony outside the windows. You can easily pull aside the curtain, gently raise the sash, seat yourself, and smoke until you are sick."

"By Jove, Browne, you've saved my life!" said Slopmiss.

The foreman was busily discussing the merits of certain clarets, with an unction that attracted the attention of at least nine of the jury, when Slopmiss cautiously stole from the table, and with catlike steps reached the curtain of the nearest window; and then with a dexterity of manipulation of which I did not deem him capable, gently pushed aside the drapery and disappeared as noiselessly as a ghost.

He had not been gone more than three or four minutes when the wary constable posted at the door popped in his head to see that all was right—that the prisoners were safe. As the easiest mode of ascertaining this important fact, he counted the individuals present. I was seated exactly opposite, having "closed up" in order to render Slopmiss' absence as little remarkable as possible. When the constable commenced his "count," I saw there would be, as Dick Swiveller would term it, "scenery." He counted rapidly, and when he came to the end, seemed somewhat puzzled, but recommenced with more determination—"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven," &c.—his lips moving in solemn slowness. Again, a sudden convulsive stop. He rubbed his eyes, and began to reckon round the other way: "Only eleven!" He hastily threw open the door, and called in his fellow-constable. The latter commenced to count: "Only eleven." Again: "Only eleven." They held a short consultation, which ended by their locking the door. By this time the foreman's attention was called to the fact of their presence, and the somewhat remarkable proceedings consequent thereon.

"What is the meaning of this intrusion?" shouted Mr. Chouzler.

"Begorra, Sir, we're fairly puzzled," said the constable. "There was twelve of yez here five minutes ago sittin' fair an' aisy round the boord, and now, may the devil fly away with me, but there's wan of yez gone."

"Impossible, Sir!" said Mr. Chouzler; "you're drunk."

"Be the hole in my coat, I wished I had the provocation, sir; but sorra dhrop of anything sthronger nor wather crossed me lips this blessed night. But shure, sir, as ye doubt me word, count the skulls yerself."

Mr. Chouzler acted upon the suggestion, in which he was aided by every juror present, the majority of whom insisted upon twelve, Chouzler himself corroborating the constable's eleven.

"I beg yer pardon, gintlemin," observed the constable, "but as wan of yez is missin' the Sheriff will murdher us, so by yer lave we'll sarch the premises; but if it has how yez are jokin,' av coorse yez can folly yer pleasure, only say so at wanst."

Mr. Chouzler denied the possibility of a joke, and requested the constables to make a most rigorous search, admitting himself to be fairly puzzled, and comparing his list to ascertain the missing man. How I anticipated the [illegible] of Slopmiss being discovered, and ushered into the presence of the irate foreman! Ten times I was on the point of confessing, and ten times did I funk the avowal.

The constables ducked under the table, and groped for their prey among our legs. Failing to discover him here, they drew aside the widow curtains, closing them carefully. Upon finding emptiness, one of them cautiously peered up the chimney, although a thundering fire blazed in the grate; while the other, in an agony of search, lifted the lid of the coal scuttle, as if the body of Slopmiss could by any acrobatic possibilty fit into so small a space. Finding all these efforts produced no fruit, they held a council of war.

While they were beating their brains, the gentlemen round the table were beginning to feel perplexed.

"What the devil has become of the fool?" growled Chouzler.

"I saw him not two minutes ago," observed Mr. Frizzle; "he was sitting opposite me."

"Heavens! he was beside me," screamed Mr. Bobley, a nervous little gentleman, with a shrill voice.

"This is a d—d Fenian dodge!" shouted a gentleman, whose loyalty was of the most uproarious nature; "and cost me what it will, I'll expose it.

The constables advanced, and the officer who had previously acted as spokesman, came forward.

"Gintlemin, this is a mighty quare bisniss. There's larks in it, or there's wuss. Now," (here he fixed his eyes on Chouzler,) "if this ould gent will only aise himself of the truth, it'll save thruuble."

"Confound you, fellow!" cried the indignant foreman. "Do you imagine for one moment that I know anything of this proceeding? Answer me, sir, at once!"

"Troth, Sir, an' thin I do," replied the officer, with a calmness that spoke his conviction.

An irrepressible titter ran round the table. Chouzler grew purple with rage, but maintained an outward calm.

"Why, Sir," he gulped, "do you imagine that I could be a party to this affair?"

The officer replied, without a second's hesitation: "Beggorra thin, Sir, bekase ye've a dhroll eye, divil a doubt of it."

We roared laughing. The fact of fixing the escapade on the wary and irate Chouzler was so mirth-provoking, that we laughed loudly and long.

"I'll not remain here to be made a laughing-stock of!" he shouted, darting from his chair as he spoke; "and allow me to say that this scandalous practical joke shall be sifted to the very bottom—to the very bottom!"

He approached the door, and was about flinging it open, when the constable interposed.

"Aisy—aisy, Sir! One of yez flyin' away is hapes, but two would be the divil intirely."

Poor old Chouzler, beaten at all points, returned to his seat, swallowing a tumblerful of water, and glared at his foe.

"It's time, gintlemin," said the second constable, "that something should be done. We must send for the Sheriff, gintlemin, if yez don't produce the gintlemin that is abide."

"Send for the Sheriff at once, Sir," shouted Chouzler, "and let him deal with this matter with the utmost rigor."

"Gintlemin, is it yer wish that I should go for the Sheriff?"

Omnes: "Yes."

Now, I had allowed things to go too far. I had broken down the bridge, retreat was utterly out of the question; so I coincided with the rest, loudly demanding the Sheriff.

The facetious constable remained while the other went in search of the officer of the law.

"Troth, yez'll have a quare time av it whin the Sheriff comes, gintlemin. I don't care tuppence for meself, for I'm only fifteen shillin's a week, but yez are in a hobble as sure as me name is Pat Murphy. He'll go roarin' mad, and get yez all six months, as sure as there's an eye in a goat or a bill on a crow."

The worthy man helped himself to a chair, and seated himself with his back to the door, surveying us all with a grim pleasauntry that was highly diverting.

"Begorra, ye might well bile up, Sir," he continued, addressing Chouzler; "for the dickens such a man to dale with as the Sheriff ye never saw. The High Sheriff is a lamb to him, an' we all know that his temper is rayther powdhery. Only wait till he comes, and maybe he won't take a grip of some of yez."

"Silence, Sir!" said Mr. Chouzler. "If the law compels us to endure your presence, it cannot force us to listen to such jargon."

"Oh, that's hapes, as Mr. Murphy observed when he swallowed the crab," observed the constable, in an offended tone. "That's hapes, Mr. Foreman, and gintlemin av the Jury. I'm dumb as a Crown witness. Hapes indeed."

At this juncture we heard loud voices on the lobby, and the door was assailed with a vigorous application of knuckles.

"Who goes there?" demanded the constable.

"The Sub-Sheriff! Open in the name of the law," was the response.

The door was thrown open, and enter the Sub-Sheriff, followed by the constable and two policemen.

The Sub-Sheriff locked the door, putting the key in his pocket, took a piece of paper therefrom, and said—

"Gentlemen, please answer to your names," calling us after the manner of a Sergeant-at-arms.

We answered with remarkable promptness, till the unlucky Slopmiss was called.

"Mr. Slopmiss is the missing man," said the Sub-Sheriff. "Now, gentlemen, he added, "this is a serious business, a very serious business, perhaps more so than any of you imagine. It involves consequences of the gravest character. How these two tried and honest men could have permitted Mr. Slopmiss to pass them remains to be seen, and how you, as a body of respectable gentlemen, could have connived at it, is, to say the least of it, most suspicious. Till the High Sheriff arrives, for whom I have sent, I will refrain from making further comments."

The timid jurors here chimed in that they were innocent, in thought, word and deed, of any participation in the absconding of their brother, while the remaining few began to consider it capital fun, and thirsted for a *dénouement*.

The Sub-Sheriff, police constables and specials consulted together in mysterious whispers.

I began to wish Slopmiss safely deposited in an adjoining parish, for were he to put in an appearance now (and I momentarily expected him) he would in all innocence criminate me, and thereby bring the wrath of the *posse comitatus* on my devoted head.

"That's the High Sheriff, Sir," said one of the policemen, as a hasty knocking was heard at the door. All eyes naturally turned in this direction. The High Sheriff, who had been dining out, appeared in full-blown evening costume, and betrayed at least *one* bottle of Château Lafitte.

"What the deuce is all this row about?" said a voice beside me.

I turned, and beheld Slopmiss, who had glided to his seat like a phantom, or like Mr. Payne when performing the part of *Philip Vanderdecken*.

"Hush," said I, in a hurried whisper; "don't for your life pretend I knew of your being out of the room."

The Sub-Sheriff, in order to impart solemnity to the proceedings, deliberately locked the door, handed the key to the High Sheriff, and began as follows:

"Sir, I will feel obliged, as a preliminary step in these painful proceedings, by your counting the number of gentlemen seated at that table."

The High Sheriff acted in accordance with the wishes of his sub.

"Well, Sir?" asked the sub.

"Twelve," replied the chief.

"Sir?"

"Twelve."

"Will you please to count again?"

"I'll do it to satisfy you, Sir, but I'm positive as to the number," replied the High Sheriff, rather crustily.

Again he counted, and again the Sub-Sheriff triumphantly asked him the result.

"Twelve," replied the High Sheriff.

"No, Sir," said the sub; "only eleven."

"Dammit, Sir!" responded the chief; "I've counted 'em twice, and I tell you there are twelve."

"I have counted them six times," said the sub, "and I maintain there are but eleven!"

"Do you mean to tell me I cannot reckon, Sir?" asked the chief.

"I mean to say we are all liable to mistakes," replied the sub.

"Then you are mistaken, Sir—not I," said the chief, haughtily.

"I am not mistaken, Sir; and to prove it I'll call the roll," said the sub.

"Mr. Chouzler: Here. Mr. Browne: Here: Mr. Jones: Here. Mr. Robinson: Here. Mr. Tompkins: Here. Mr. Frizzle: Here. Mr. Gingerlick: Here. Mr. Bellowlungs: Here. Mr. Bobley: Here. Mr. Lumptwistle: Here. Mr. Lambly: Here."

He paused, in order that his triumph might be substantial.

"*Mr. Slopmiss*:" "*Here!*"

"Where?" cried the sub.

"Here," responded Slopmiss.

"Gracious providence! this is extraordinary," cried the sub.

"Not more extraordinary than taxing me with incompetency," said the High Sheriff, warming himself into a flush of anger. "And now, Sir, to business, if you please."

The sub was dumb. He kept his eyes fixed on Slopmiss. He turned to the door, tried it, remembered the High Sheriff had the key, and literally gasped.

"W—wh—where have you been?" asked the sub of Slopmiss.

"On the balcony, smoking a cigar," replied the innocent author of this series of *contretemps*.

He turned furiously on the unlucky constables.

"Did you search the balcony?"

"We did not, Sir, as the windy was shut and the night could."

"There has been some vile complicity here," said the Sub-Sheriff.

"Sir," said Slopmiss, "allow me to say I went to have my smoke without consulting any one." (Here he perjured himself.)

The curtain falls here. The Sub-Sheriff is standing near the door, gazing vacantly at Slopmiss. The High Sheriff is engaged in mixing a tumbler of punch with Chouzler, who seems in excellent spirits. The constables are grouped in picturesque attitudes. Slopmiss is on his second tumbler, *et sic*.

NUGENT ROBINSON.

PICTURESQUE IN LITERATURE.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

As a rule, men of genius are, as POPE said, only to be admired, not to be loved. The great wit may be very dull over a bottle of port. The great poet may be very prosy during a morning walk, and the epigrammatist whose *bon-mots* are in all mouths may be a bit of a bore at a dinner table. JEFFREY once manœuvred to get a seat at Holland House next to TALLEYRAND, anticipating a delightful *tête-à-tête*, and found to his chagrin that even TALLEYRAND with a plate of soup before him could be as tame as a glass of ladies' champagne. "Apropos de votre celebre potage de cock-a-leekie, Mon. JEFFREY, faut-il le manger avec des prunes ou sans prunes?" was the only observation of the diplomatist and wit that JEFFREY could recollect the next morning to jot down in his diary as a reminiscence of Prince TALLEYRAND. And that is only one of a thousand disappointments of the sort that might be noted; for, except in moments of rare exaltation, many men, even of distinguished genius, are nothing more than Brown, Jones and Robinson. EMERSON thinks that even "if we should meet SHAKESPEARE we should not be conscious of any deep inferiority, but of great equality; only he possessed a strange skill of using, of classifying, his facts, which we lacked; for, notwithstanding our utter incapacity to produce anything like 'Hamlet' or 'Othello,' we see the perfect reception this wit and immense knowledge of life and liquid eloquence find in us all." Of course there is a touch of exaggeration in that. But this is a case where there is no need to draw upon the imagination for illustrations. BYRON, for instance, always repelled the notion that he was at all influenced by poetical associations, except when he had a pen in his hand and a bottle of Hollands on the table. "You must have been very highly gratified," said a gentleman to him, "by the classical remains and recollections which you met with in your visit to Ithaca." "You quite mistake me," answered Lord BYRON, "I have no poetical humbug about me. I am too old for that. Ideas of that sort are confined to rhyme." And it was exactly the same with SCOTT. MOORE once proposed to go and see Melrose Abbey, as Sir WALTER had described it, by moonlight. "Pooh, pooh," said SCOTT, "you don't suppose I ever saw it by moonlight." And this is not the only source of possible disappointment. The literary nature is not always made of porcelain. Now and then, indeed, it is hardly human. BYRON had "no genius for friendship." POPE was irritable and malignant. GRAY was a prig. FIELDING was something worse. BURNS was a compound of "dirt and diety." MILTON had but one friend—a gloomy Quaker with a taste for Greek. His first wife ran away from him before the honeymoon was over, disgusted with "his spare diet and hard study." The poet YOUNG was a false friend, a harsh father, and not a particularly affectionate husband. STERNE was only sentimental when he had a pen in his hand. He preferred, any time, as BYRON said, whining over a dead donkey to relieving a living mother. Madame DE STAEL was a bore of the first water. ERSKINE and COLERIDGE were intolerable when they got upon "Trial by Jury," or metaphysics. CURRAN was half buffoon, half wit. GRATTAN was "a sentimental harlequin." I might extend the list all through the page. But it is not necessary. These instances are enough for my purpose, to illustrate the assertion that only the very purest and noblest characters can be painted, like CROMWELL, with all their spots and all their flaws, without the risk of aversion, and in many cases perhaps of exciting even a stronger sentiment than that. The taste of the day, however, is for vivid portraiture, for microscopical criticism; even the editor of the *Athenæum* insisting that memoirs are not worth the paper they are written on "if they do not contain something that partial friends would disapprove of, good taste would revolt from, and the nearest and dearest would be shocked at;" and the result is before us. Lord CAMPBELL'S *Lives of Brougham and Lyndhurst*, and RUSSELL'S *Life of Moore*, are at once an illustration and a caution.

MISSION OF THE LADYBIRDS.—So much has been written of late respecting these beautiful little insects that it is quite natural that the rising generation should be inquisitive, and require to know something of their mission, business, and habits, and where they and their friends the aphides really spring from. There are many people who go up and down the world in their several ways without greatly troubling themselves as to how it is made up or inhabited, or without observing for themselves nature's various, curious, and wonderful ways, until they are tickled all at once by something wonderful in vegetable, insect, or animal life. The habits and mission of the ladybird have possibly been quite as well known to some for ages past as they are now. When a boy I have heard my father, as well as older men with whom I worked, talk about the good they did in destroying the green fly, and was always desired not to kill them. The beetle has been accused by some of eating fruit; that, too, was observed in olden times. When their insect mission was over, at the end of the season, they have been observed creeping into holes that had previously been made by birds, wasps, flies, or earwigs, in soft, ripe fruit, both on the trees and on the ground. This does not really constitute them fruit-devouring insects, any more than it does the bold and enterprising sparrow.—*The Gardeners' Chronicle.*

LOCUSTS.—We saw the great scourge of the country, a host of unfledged locusts, rolling and tumbling over each other in small waves. I walked in them to the depth of seven inches. They cannot fly before they arrive at a certain age, and are, if anything, more destructive than those that are winged, devouring everything that grows, even down to the roots. In this stage the Dutch call them "voetgangers," or infantry. They generally travel toward the east, hopping along at the rate of two miles an hour, and when they fly they are generally carried away with the wind toward the westward, alighting whenever they are attracted by the corn fields or the pasturage. I have myself known them to devour, in two hours, a field of corn, from which the proprietor expected to reap 300 muids (about 600 bushels). The locusts lay their eggs by inserting the extremity of the abdomen into the ground, turning round and round, with the aid of their legs and wings, until the whole of the abdomen, as far as the thorax, is buried; the upper part of the body is then wrenched off, and the abdomen, full of eggs or larvæ, remains buried until a shower of rain falls sufficient to produce a crop of grass in their immediate vicinity, sufficing for the sustenance of the larvæ after they are hatched. Providence has admirably provided some check to their ravages in the locust birds, the invariable attendants on the pests from which they derive their name. From a peculiarity in the structure of their digestive organs, these birds are able to feast continually on the locusts, destroying myriads. It was amusing to watch the motions of these useful birds, as they whirled about in dense clouds, assuming in their flights all kinds of fantastic shapes and evolutions. They are considered very good eating. I observed that the locust is eaten with avidity by horses, oxen, goats, sheep, dogs, cats, as well as by the elephant and other wild animals; and last, though not least, it constitutes an important article of food for man himself, all the natives of South Africa considering locusts as great delicacies. Horses sometimes eat them to excess, and die of constipation. Nothing stays the progress of these destructive insects. They march in myriads over the bodies of their own species, sometimes to the depth of more than a foot, and on arriving at a stream they plunge in, and the foremost being drowned form a bridge for the rest to cross over in safety. Many are thus destroyed, but the great bulk of the column effect their passage.—*Travels in the Interior of South Africa. By James Chapman, F. R. G. S.*

A SWISS CASINO.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The tide of Swiss tourists is ebbing, and I may describe a day spent in the valley of the Rhone without risk of tempting unwary youth or avaricious age to go and do as I did. I was, be it said in excuse, driven to desperate courses by two days' rain at Lucerne, by cats and dogs for two more at Interlaken, and by the prank and prattle of excursionists crowded together by stress of weather. Zermatt was, said rumor, a scene of impromptu beds and infuriated claimants for them. At Martigny haylofts were in eager demand, and the long files of travelers from peaks and passes nearly rivaled in numbers and persistency the processions of *mauvaises bêtes* that welcomed them. I resolved for once to believe an advertisement. Saxon les Bains offered as long a list of attractions as Homburg or Baden. It was not among the stations favored by the philanthropic COOK. The *Saturday Review* had not analyzed its characteristics, but it was possible that those leaders of Alpine exploration refrained in the interests of morality from mention of an establishment stigmatized by the sterner cantons as the "plague-spot" of the Swiss federation. It is to be supposed that plunges from the Schreckhorn or the Lyskama are better for the Autumn holiday-makers than plunges on the green tables of the Saxon Casino.

As a halt somewhere in the Valais was necessary to our plans, we risked moral destruction and settled to put up in the very centre of the spider's net, and sleep at the hotel where the Blanc of Saxon accommodates his victims. The contrasts of the day's travel, begun at Kandersteg and concluded within the sounds of *rien ne va plus* and the spinning roulette ball, were curious. We crossed the Gemmi and came down its precipice with the due delight of trained Swiss pedestrians among glittering snow-slopes and livid glaciers. Our appetite and good temper at Louèche les Bains must have vexed the sodden invalids just out of their common tank. Vigorous from the upper air, we argued successfully with the authorities, and obtained leave to sit on the top of the omnibus that brought us down the Delagorge, and so escaped that last expression of locomotive democracy, the interior. Then came the free fight of the Sierre station, where the railway and the Valais population have not yet adjusted their relations. Driven savagely, and yet expected to know our way about the temporary sheds, we endured the slights usually reserved for bullocks and poultry in transit. The despotism of civilization was stronger than our wills; we were shunted from platform to platform, until, cowed and obedient, we joined the motley collection of tweed suits, knickerbockers, nailed boots, burned and blistered faces, green veils, alpenstocks, and deteriorated costumes that waited for the train. The officials were evidently suspicious of us after we had taken our tickets for Saxon instead of Martigny, but an animated wrangle as to whose business it was to shut the train doors presently diverted their thoughts—a wrangle that recommenced at each successive station, and that seemed uncalled for, since the doors were always left to the care of the passengers. At Saxon no one but ourselves got out, and the ticket collector had to put on his uniform to receive us. Most of the station business was done by the small conductor of a quaint, square omnibus that waited to convey victims to the "plague-spot." He was so civil that I immediately conceived doubts of his authenticity, and anxiously surveyed the two or three inns we passed, lest by chance the true Paradise of the advertisement might be lost to us. But presently we swept through its portals ornamented with the inevitable oleander shrubs of Swiss hotels. Our small conductor flung open all the doors he could, and did the honors volubly until we found ourselves in charge of an elderly housemaid, grimly Vaudoise. She led us up a stone staircase and along a corridor peopled by boots of a shabby appearance to our rooms, as plainly furnished as if they were in the St. Bernard Hospice. The *table d'hôte* was still less suggestive of the gold or even of the silver rouleaux that usually glitter near a gambling station. Of the forty or fifty persons scrambling for their food round the horseshoe board many were evidently invalids. There were, besides, a few square-set Swiss bagmen, and one or two eccentric women. In the arrangement of the table there was an ostentatious intention to make the most of the curative qualities of Saxon; large bottles of its iodine spring stood on the table. The menu might have been ordered by Hahnemann. The soup was of the watery kind which pretends to no flavor whatever. Two or three of the guests had come prepared with pots of Liebeg's extract, of which they mixed spoonfuls with the pale fluid in their plates. There was was no talk of the outer world, and a family party of Swiss roughs could hardly have used less ceremony. One square-faced and square-bodied dame set up her book before her and read and munched with equal stolidity. No one seemed communicative, so we reserved our questions for the hotel officials, and sat patietly to be stared at until the crab-apples and leckerleis had been passed round as desert.

"At what hour does play begin?" I asked the fat manager, who in his skull-cap looked also an invalid. With evident reluctance he admitted that probably there would be play from 8 to 11 o'clock. "And where?" "The Casino is near; but I know nothing of it. I never play," he added hurriedly. In return to some questions about the proprietor, asked in my frankest manner, he assumed a Treasury Bench demeanor, and baffled my curiosity with stern civility. We strolled out in search of the plague-spot of which the very attendants appeared ashamed, and soon heard the usual German waltzes come pouring out of a well-lighted chalet close by. To escape from the gnats, which were perhaps mosquitoes, we gladly went into the innocent-looking wooden cottage, and found it bright and well lighted enough to catch plenty of moths. Yet the place was so incongruous to all Swiss or Savoyard experience and sentiment that the croupiers and servants coming in with the band looked hardly real.

The roulette table was, as usual, the first to fill. As low a stake as a franc was allowed, and there were young women in caps and men in blouses among the players. The bank professed to offer as good terms as those given at Homburg, but the play was cautious, as became Swiss citizens. Nothing could have been quieter than their demeanor, and there was less squabbling, angry whispering and petty larceny than in the German or Mediterranean palaces, while the croupiers were, if possible, more grave and impassive. At trente-et-quarante the players were few and unenterprising, though the "extremely small sum" of two francs was admitted as a stake. The maximum was 2,000 francs, (£80,) and your readers probably know that not the advantages of the game so much as the point to which stakes are limited secures profit to the bank. The danger of a run of one color and the indefinite multiplication of a stake are avoided by a rule which innocent souls might imagine would secure a rash public from sudden ruin. But nothwithstanding their chances the "galerie" at Saxon looked discontented, and had not the sleek look of glutted appetite to be seen on the chiefs of ahe more frequented *salons de jeu*.

Not having a superstitious horror of such places, where probably gambling is as well managed as anywhere, I tried the Saxon luck for half an hour, and lost so persistently that I was reminded how easy it is to fall into superstitions. Reasonable, and even pious persons, are curiously liable to belief in Fortune, particularly when, as in roulette or lotteries, numbers decide their fate. A study of any gambling room might discomfit optimists who base their hopes on the reasonableness of mankind. "I was sent this bill to-day," said a player in my hearing. "It is dated the twelfth, and is for twelve pairs of gloves. I will play twelve and twenty-four." Here was the extremity of superstition, unaccountable if we were not something else beside being rational creatures. An hour at Monaco or Homburg might convince the most sanguine how little common sense has to do with life, and how inefficient it is to combat credulity. No reasoning will hinder even trained minds from lapses into regions where the laws of reason are without force. We are continually ready, and in more cases than roulette, to grope at random for a power in which we have more trust than in our science, chiefly because we are not in the secret of its action. The tenacity of a gambler's credulity is only a sample of the innumerable credulities we are a prey to. Just now it would appear that credulities are on the increase, and "plague spots" quite as unhealthy as *salons de jeu* are to be found even in those virtuous countries where M. BLANC may not set up his altar to the unknown goddess. The free development of credulity, however, round a gaming table, may suggest that doubt is the generator of superstition, and exactly as we become hopeless of certain results do we rush into unreasonable credulities. The sketch of a day at Saxon hardly warrants me in preaching a sermon, but as I looked on at the sharp-witted men there who had fallen into such unreason, I was reminded of the imminent dangers of that reaction toward superstition which is probable now that the formulas clung to by Europeans seem one by one to be losing their hold. What credulities will replace the creeds we are breaking up? for just in proportion as doubt becomes systematized will credulities become necessary. What effect will our new superstitions, or rather our revived superstitions, have on our manners? "How old are you?" asked a player of a young girl standing near him. He played on the number she mentioned and lost. "That was not your true age," he muttered, with a sufficiently savage glance at her—for the charities of life do not thrive with credulities. His superstition had been stronger than his faith in a fellow-creature's honesty.

Having lost enough to pay our "footing," we went out into the broad flood of moonlight that poured down between the steep mountain walls at either side. Certainly the Saxon casino was unsuitably placed in that sad gray marshy valley, where the human race seems unable to maintain its vigor in the conflict with the earth. The avalanche-seamed spurs of the Pennine Alps are not fitting scenery wherein to exchange faith for superstition. The whistle of the last train that went toward the outer world of gas and civilization brought out some of the guests. "They probably had return tickets," observed a French visitor with a shrug; "most of them live here on what they can win, and have not enough to get away." The music sounded dreary after that suggestion, and I began to think the wild men of the mountains and the Cook's tourist wise. It was not an amusing place, though, as for wickedness, there may be as much of that in a parish church at home as in the Casino of Saxon.

THE ANATOMY OF QUARRELING.—There is one very singular cause of quarreling, that arises from a peculiarly sensitive and affectionate temperament. It is common to nearly all lovers, but it is frequently found among friends also. There are some people who cannot get on without a constantly reiterated assurance of the love with which they are regarded. They begin to doubt the existence of affection if it does not manifest itself from time to time in some marked manner; and their common method of proving its existence is to get up some sort of quarrel, affording opportunities for a dramatic "making-up." They are like children who are continually pulling up the flowers they have planted to see if they have taken root. They are not content with recalling to mind certain undeniable proofs of the friendship or love which unites them to their friends; they must needs have some palpable testimony. They are anxious, apprehensive; their faith is so independent of ordinary reason that they are never satisfied with such proofs as would be a perfect guarantee to other people's good sense. Yet it is not so much that they distrust the permanence of the affection which they have inspired, as that they hunger for the pleasure of hearing it find utterance. Hence the astonishing repetitions of love-letters—the unwearying iteration of a few tender phrases in lovers' talk. It is all very well for an outsider to ask, what is the use of repeating thirty times in a letter what both the writer and receiver accepts as an undeniable fact; but both of them have keen pleasure in this persistent writing of the old, old phrases, which are so remarkably commonplace, and often ludicrous, to uninterested persons. By-and-by, however, marriage forms the climax of this interchange of assurances, and constitutes in itself a sort of assurance which ought to render them thenceforth unnecessary. Now, if the young creature who has been transformed into a wife should happen to possess one of those restless, sensitive, anxious natures, it is only too likely that she will take alarm at the undemonstrative and commonplace way in which her husband accepts his happiness. She will begin to suspect that marriage has cooled his affection for her, and she will render herself wretched with the doubt. Some quiet evening she becomes rather pensive, and to her husband, who is reading the newspaper, she says:

"Oh, Tom, I'm beginning to think you don't love me nearly as much as you used to do."

"Stuff and nonsense!" he says, continuing the reading of Our Special Correspondent's glowing account of the performances of Flying Rein.

In a few moments he looks round, and finds her gone. Recollecting vaguely that she had said something to him in a very peculiar tone, he goes after her, finds her in another room, alone, and dreadfully distant in manner. He is very repentant; she bursts into tears; and then he makes all these protestations of affection that she has been dying to hear. This is a very pretty lesson. Whenever the monotony of married existence tires her, and she longs for one of the lover-like bursts of endearment of their preconjugal days, all she has to do is to get up a nice little quarrel, and terrify her remorseful husband into heroics. Nor would it be fair to say that she does so out of a mere intention to afford herself pleasure. It is probably one of the radical characteristics of her nature to hunger for these emotional crises; and, once she has found out the way to procure them, it is very likely that, inadvertently, she will have recourse to it pretty often.—*From Temple Bar.*

LINES IN LORD BYRON'S BIBLE.—These lines were copied from the fly-leaf of Lord BYRON'S Bible—probably the very one his sister gave him, as the Marquise de BOISSY writes this was the one he daily used:

Within this sacred volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Oh! happy they of human race,
To whom our God hath given grace
To hear, to read, to feel, to pray,
To lift the latch, and force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn!

THE PROFESSIONAL THIEF.—But if an acquaintance with the thieves' quarters revealed to me the amazing subtlety and cleverness of the pilfering fraternity, it also taught me the guilty fear, the wretchedness, the moral guilt, and the fearful hardships that fall to the lot of the professional thief. They are never safe for a moment, and this unceasing jeopardy produces a constant nervousness and fear. Sometimes when visiting the sick I have gently laid my hand on the shoulder of one of them, who happened to be standing in the street. The men would "start like a guilty thing upon a fearful summons," and it would take him two or three minutes to recover his self-possession sufficiently to ask me, "How are you to-day, Sir?" I never saw the adage, "Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind," so painfully illustrated as in the thieves' quarter, by the faces of gray-haired criminals, whose hearts had been worn into hardness by the dishonoring chains of transportation. When, in the dusk of evening, I have spoken to one of them as he stood idly on the public-house steps, I have spoken in a low and altered tone, so that he might not at first recognize me, again the guilty start as the man bent forward, anxiously peering into my face. He is never at rest, the wretched professional thief. He goes about with the tools of war perpetually in his hands, and with enemies in the front and the rear, and to the right and the left of him. "Anybody to hear 'em talk," a thief once remarked to me, (he was a thief at present in possession of liberty, not an incarcerated rougue plying "gammon," as the incarcerated rogues love to ply it,) "anybody would think, to hear 'em talk, that it was all sugar with us while we were free, and that our sufferings did not begin until we were caught and 'put away.' Them that think so know nothing about it. Take a case now of a man who is in for getting his [illegible] ing 'on the cross,' and who has got a 'kid' or two, and their mother, at home. I don't say that it is my case, but you can take it so if you like. She isn't a thief. Ask her what she knows about me, and she'll tell you that, wuss luck, I've got in co. with some bad uns, and she wishes that I hadn't. She wishes that I hadn't, p'raps—not out of any sort of Goody-two-shoes feeling, but because she loves me. That's the name of it; we haint got any other word for the feelin'; and she can't bear to think that I may, any hour, be dragged off for six months, or a year, p'raps. And them's my feelings, too, and no mistake, day after day, and Sundays as well as week days. She isn't fonder of me than I am of her, I'll go bail for that; and as for the kids, the girl especially, why I'd skid a wagon wheel with my body rather than her precious skin should be grazed. Well, take my word for it, I never go out in the morning, and the young 'un sez 'good-bye,' but what I think 'Good-bye—yes! p'raps it's Good-bye for a longer spell than you're dreaming about, you poor little shaver.' And when I get out into the street, how long am I safe? Why, only for the straight length of that street, as far as I can see the coast clear. I may find a stopper at any turning or at any corner. And when you do feel the hand on your collar! I've often wondered what must be a chap's feelings when the white cap is pulled over his peepers, and old Calcraft is pawing about his throat, to get the rope right. It must be a sight worse than the other feeling, you'll say. Well, if it is, I wonder how long the chap manages to hold up till he's let go."—*From the Seven Curses of London: by "The Amateur Casual."*

OLD JOKES.

From Once a Week.

Are there any wits and humorists now in society?—of course, I mean in private society. If there are, I am sorry to say I am not admitted to their intimacy, though I frequently meet authors known and deservedly admired by the public in that capacity. I believe the fact to be that they are like the country squires, who used, in merry days when I was young, to send us game! What a flavor there was in those hares and partridges! How juicy were the pheasants! how aromatic the grouse and black-cocks! They send us none now. They say, because we can buy it; we say, because they can sell it. There is such a ready market nowadays craving for every little chip and rag of pleasantry, that no proprietor thinks of parting with it for nothing, or what is next to nothing, merely for a dinner! Lady MORGAN used to say, "I consider it is cheating a man who gives me his best dinner and company, if I don't give him my best talk in return." She was one whose wit and gaiety were a fountain, not a tank. These were the delight of society; the spontaneous, who joked because they could not help it, and said what came uppermost, without waiting for a pause, in which they might be heard by all the company. What came uppermost was generally worth hearing, because of their original and humorous way of looking at things. The most trivial subjects reflected from their minds sparkled in a new light. Their wit was like the many facet-ed mirrors by means of which French sportsmen attract larks, and such small game, within reach of their guns. This kind of fun is as evanescent as it is charming. It is like mousseux wine, which should be drank as soon as it is poured out, and so it is difficult to chronicle their sayings. In my childhood and early youth it was my good fortune frequently to be in company with the great diners-out of the day; and I have a vivid recollection of the difference between the talkers for fame and the talkers for their own pleasure. For one thing, these latter enjoyed and laughed heartily at their own jokes, which the former threw to their audience, "as in scorn," implying, as C. LAMB says, that they are weak and foolish enough to be moved and tickled by what stirs not its author at all! In the wit and jest of THEODORE HOOK and JAMES SMITH, for example, (his brother HORACE had more spontaneity) there was apt to be a sort of professional flavour. It was to the rollicking fun of SYDNEY SMITH, Lord Chancellor PLUNKET, Sir G. ROSE, or the charming Countess of MORLEY, as a pottle of gooseberries from the market is to the fruit we pluck in a garden, fresh and sweet. "Illustrious diner-out," as he called himself, the fat canon of St. Paul's never bottled up his jokes. He threw them about with lavish hands, like halfpence among children and servants. I remember one day we young ones were showing him with pride a stuffed pelican which had just been given to us by a young sailor friend. "Bless me, what an odd bird! What a bill! It is as long as a coachmaker's." Dining at our house one day in February, a month he was always in residence at St. Paul's, some fruit tart was offered him. "What is it?" "Rhubarb, Sir," said the servant. "Rhubarb—a very good thing. I'll take some; and this (as another man followed with pounded sugar) is the magnesia, I suppose." When MACAULAY was ill of a quinsy, and some anxiety felt by his friends, a dinner guest brought to my father the intelligence that he was much better. Every one expressed satisfaction, as he had been considered in some danger. "So I heard," said SYDNEY SMITH, "but, as I understood, less from the quinsy than from the effects of suppressed conversation. He has suffered sadly from that hitherto, but I was glad to learn to-day that the patient had talked for three-quarters of an hour, and was much relieved." Sir G. ROSE'S jests, excellent fooling in their way, turned upon plays on words; but he never, one felt, tried to palm off a yesterday's pun as a fresh one. They were served hot and hot. A smash of crockery being heard behind the scenes at a dinner party in his own house, and Lady ROSE looking startled, he kindly set her mind at rest. "It is nothing, my love. Only the coachman going out with a *break*." At a meeting of Benchers of the Inner Temple one day, a proposal was made to commute the serving of the loving-cup to the students on gaudy days, for a fixed allowance of wine. The custom was for the cup to be filled and handed in turn to each, who took as much as he could drink at one swig. It was represented that this led to excess, as the young men took a boyish pride in their powers, and vied with each other who could swallow most. Sir GEORGE was opposed to the innovation. "But, my dear ROSE," said one, "some of them make a point of emptying it, and it holds a quart." "What of that? don't you tell me yourself that they make a *pint* of drinking it?" Perhaps I am wrong to try and cage these fugitive trifles. To those of my readers who cannot, like myself, recall the surrounding adjuncts, the voice and manner, and the beaming smile spreading over the pleasant faces, the light and air which gild such bubbles are wanting. At best I can offer them but dried violets. I will, however, give in conclusion one impromptu epigram, which, as far as I know, has not been printed before. When PEPYS, Master of the Rolls, was made Lord Chancellor and a peer, a bencher coming into the Temple dinner, said: "Have you heard the title the Chancellor has chosen? Cottenham!" "A very appropriate one," said Sir G. ROSE—

"*Bred* at the Bar, and *Rolls* then by degrees,
No wonder that at last he looks to *cheese*."

BETROTHAL.—If the custom of betrothal were adopted, the woman would be, just as she is now, as responsible to the man as the man to her for the fulfilment of the engagement, and as liable to a penalty in case it was broken. But we scarcely think women would, on the ground taken by our contemporaries, have reason to congratulate themselves upon such a change in our usages. While the number of marriageable women is rapidly on the increase, the number of marrying men is—at least above a certain line in the social scale—rapidly on the decrease. We believe they would be more than ever shy of approaching the subject, if [illegible] they were to be left without [illegible] of a loophole for escape if [illegible] been spoken of. In every case [illegible] gagement has gone so far that [illegible] been incurred, and in cases [illegible] "chances" have been sacrificed by [illegible] concerned, the gentleman ought [illegible] to fine himself in a certain sum—say, settled by the arbitration of two [illegible] friends, or by an umpire mutually [illegible] them in case of their differing. But we [illegible] not agree with those who maintain, as [illegible] ANTHONY TROLLOPE and others do, [illegible] an engagement should be fulfilled [illegible] costs to the reluctant party, who may [illegible] found out, upon that near approach [illegible] in various particulars, is only granted [illegible] affianced man, things which materially [illegible] perhaps fatally modify his feelings. [illegible] ful was the courtesy of Sir Gawain [illegible] Lady of Avalon; but we cannot [illegible] enforce that sort of thing by law or [illegible] tom. If it comes freely, it is [illegible] but no one has a right to [illegible] man's feelings may have undergone a change. Or, lastly, he may see some lady whom he likes very much better. Now, it is very painful when things like these happen, and sometimes they may involve blame—even very great blame—to the man. But the question is, supposing them to have happened, as happen they do and will, what is best for the lady? It has been said by one of our contemporaries that, if a man control his affections after marriage, he can control them before marriage. But the point is, not what he can do, but what will be the effect upon the peace of mind of two people, who are to remain together all their lives, of the belief, on one side or both, that an irrevocable step has been taken under compulsion, when free choice is the hypothesis?—*Illustrated Times.*

THE HISTORY OF A BONNET.

From Cassell's Magazine.

A bonnet originally was the name given to a man's head-gear. There were the bonnets of priests, the bonnets of nobles, which were of velvet and ermine, or of velvet surrounded by the coronet, and which we still see pictured in their armorial bearings, and the bonnet of Bluff King HAL's time, which beef-eaters yet wear. SHAKESPEARE, writing about that period, is our witness that a bonnet was a man's covering, when, in "Coriolanus," he makes one of his puppets say, "Go to them with thy bonnet in thy hand." And again in "Hamlet," "Put your bonnet to its right use; 'tis for the head." And SHAKESPEARE's puppets were so life-like, they never transgressed the natural, even in an epithet misplaced. The Scotch to this day call their caps "bonnets," and SCOTT, writing his stirring war song:

"March, march, Ettrick and Teviotdale,
March, march, Clydesdale and Liddesdale,"

adds:

"All the blue bonnets are over the border."

Not only is bonnet of masculine meaning; but in England alone has it been appropriated as a title for part of a lady's walking costume. In France, "bonnet" has been usurped by the *femme-de-chambre*, but only to be laid on the pillow and slept in. Madame and Mademoiselle may use a bonnet *de nuit*, but they are seen in the Champs Elysée or the Bois de Boulogne in a chapeau. Should any miss or her mamma there venture forth in her "bonnet," she would be probably forwarded to Charente as incurable: for is not that pretty little white article her night-cap, as we term it? In Germany, too, a bonnet is known as a hut or hat, though, indeed, they more frequently adopt the French term, chapeau or capote, and now and then it is a toque; but a toque specifies what we call a hat for a lady—a sort of coronet-shaped Scotch cap.

The original meaning of the word bonnet was applied to a fortification, a sort of parapet erection without a moat. In sea language a bonnet is an addition to a sail—hence is the head covering called a bonnet; it is a fortification for the head, and, in the case of a lady, very like an addition to a sail, especially when her garments are ample and flowing. The first bonnets introduced for ladies truly were fortifications—towers in size, and amazing in strength and amplitude. To deem a bonnet the correct and only meet covering for a woman's head betrays very great ignorance, for the huge blinkers known under that name, and now happily discarded—we sincerely hope never to be resuscitated—are of very modern origin, scarce a hundred years old, dating only from the end of the eighteenth century, at a period of bad taste and bad morals in the French Court—that is, soon after the Revolution had turned society topsy turvy, and scarcely skimmed off the first rough scum of the new settlement. A vail is really the only entirely feminine head-covering ladies have ever possessed. In the middle ages their caps resembled the bonnets of men when more than a vail was needed; and even to these a vail usually was added. Afterwards hats were assumed. Later, hoods mantled fair heads. But the hood is not an exclusively feminine ornament. Kings, commoners and priests have worn it. In the days of Queen ANNE, ADDISON complains in his *Spectator* of the distracting influence of the ladies' gay-colored hoods at church, and censures their coquetry. They were just then introduced, and the height of fashion; previously, towers of hair, sometimes covered with lace caps, or ornamented with little hats, alone rested on the head. So it is obvious enough that whatever ladies may choose to wear, every new fashion will get roundly censured by the sarcastic or witty old fogies of the day, who are nevertheless ready enough to do homage to a pretty woman and slight a plain one, till some misfortune, perhaps, teaches them the value of a good heart over a good complexion, whether the idol or the scarecrow is disguised in a bonnet or not. To our notion, a single hood of blue or cherry color must have been far more decent than a fantastical coiffure uncovered and bedizened.

When the French Revolution first occurred, the still fermenting society assumed everything upon a Greek model, (*soi-disant,*) and made a fancied resemblance to the classic a pretext for bad taste and a lack of decency. As matters subsided a little, and a consulate, afterward an empire, was established, extremities of scanty toilette vanished. Still, dresses were gored—as narrowing them toward the top is termed—close to the figure; the skirts were of the scantiest and shortest dimensions; and, as a wit of the period said, "They commenced too late and ended too soon." An inch was all that was accorded to the length of the waist, and the neck and arms were entirely exposed; while the lightness of the other garments revealed the whole contour of the figure. To make amends for this brevity and compression, the surplus material expanded like a huge excrescence in bonnets. Close observers will notice that meanness in one direction is almost always accompanied by extravagance in another, not only in character, not only in household and personal expenses, but in matters of the toilette. When, recently, huge crinolines were adopted, the head was compressed into the smallest outline, and the bonnet, slung round the neck by ribbons, was suffered to hang like the unused hood of a mantle upon the neck behind the head. Now that crinolines are invisible and skirts shortened, heads have become huge in chignons and other expressions of fancy—the latest fashion being a helmet of hair, equal in size to MINERVA's, and formed of rich loose plaitings from the very brow over the ears to the poll, high in altitude, and as much as possible in appearance like two large braided chignons united on the head, one toward the face, the other toward the back, and both perpendicular. Of course bonnets are, as betting men say, nowhere. The superfluity to make up for deficiency of skirt and bonnet juts out in hair.

To return, however, to the origin of the bonnet. The first thing ever seen in the annals of costume at all approaching a bonnet is the Marie Stuart hood, which appeared first in the fifteenth century, although it afterward obtained the name of the unfortunate young Queen who always wore it. It was really a hood, and not properly a bonnet. Later, in CHARLES the Second's reign, a suggestion of modern bonnet is found, much as it is worn now. This has deep strings worn a few years back, and the mantilla of last reason. But the bonnet actual and proper was not invented or assumed till after the first French Revolution, at the end of the eighteenth century, as already named.

RULES AND CRITICISMS ON WHIST.—When your partner leads trumps and you are strong in that suit, never return the lead. What is the good? If he is strong, he must make his trumps, and if he is weak, it only smashes up your hand.

Always scold your partner at the end of every hand. It may put him out, and it is two to one against his being your partner next time.

In finding fault with the play, always found your remarks on the result. It is the only certain system. All theories are humbug. It is the result, I like to go by.

When you want two tricks only to make the game, and your partner leads the best of a suit of which you have the second best, always throw it away: it may stop your partner's suit. As a matter of experience, I find when my partner has all the suit except two, and I have the second best and a little one, I generally keep the best; but then this is his stupidity, because if he led his smallest, and I win, if it suited me, I should return his lead; and a man of my experience generally knows when there are four of a suit left in, and neither of our opponents follow suit, that my partner must have them. Memorandum: On this point, recollect you may have forgotten a round in the suit.

Always lead trumps, regardless of the score and your own hand. It is the only safe way, for if your suit gets established and your partner has a trump, he is sure to put it on your King card.

The applause of the gallery must go with the loudest talker—nine times out of ten the outsider will know nothing of the game, and if you speak loud enough to prevent your adversary being heard, the outsiders must think you the best player.

Talleyrand said language was given to conceal your thoughts. This is stuff; it was given to hide your blunders.

Even a jackass can refute his opponent if he bray loud enough. Learn thy ways from this poor beast, and open wide thy mouth.

Never lead from a four or five suit without an honor. In my opinion it is very little use playing at all unless you have an ace king suit to start with.

It is a bad sign if your adversary leads several winning cards without stopping to pick up the tricks. On the contrary, if you have a bad hand and a heavy bet on, and your partner thus leads out his cards, it has a very exhilarating effect.

I never make a mistake, and I don't see why you should. If you do, never admit it.

If your partner looks savage, begin scolding first; but if he has the advantage of the start, make up your loss by the loudness of your voice.

If you make a blunder whereby you incur a penalty, always declare it is ungentlemanly to take advantage of such mistakes. If your adversary is very weak, he may under such circumstances believe your statement. If for such blunders your adversary has a choice of two penalties, never stop to give him time to consider which is the best penalty for him. What is that to you? If you have any difficulty on this subject, always declare it is so difficult to know what is a reasonable time, and this will convince the most unreasonable. Exact every penalty against your opponent with the utmost rigor, but if your side has to pay, never submit with a good grace. Your opponents may be determined to have their due, but what you say may have an effect next time. Any way, if you have to pay, make your adversaries as uncomfortable as possible.—*From the Westminster Papers.*

THE WOMEN'S CLUB,

[IN OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.]

From the Englishwoman's Magazine.

This establishment appears to be instituted upon excellent principles, and is intended to afford to women a place of resort for society, rest, recreation, refreshment and study. The house is large, and is kept as it should be, spotlessly clean. There is a drawing-room, visitors' and dining-room, reading-room and music-room. The rooms are, with the exception of the visitors'-room, large, and all are airy; the drawing-room is furnished with easy chairs, sofas, &c., and looks comfortable, though not luxurious.

The Women's Club and Institute cannot boast of the elegance of the Carleton or the magnificence of the Conservative Club, but it affords a resting-place and a kind of home to those who really want both. Papers and books, a place for reading and writing, a place for working, and a place for receiving friends, and a place to take meals in, and a place to send letters and parcels to. These are real advantages, real comforts to those who work for their living, and who have nothing but a small bedroom to retire to when the labors of the day are over. Workers, homeless, honest workers, daily governesses, and that hard-worked race among the rest, enjoy these advantages with a zest spoiled "home children" cannot realize. Besides the comfort of good light and fire during the long Winter evenings, there is a social intercourse, there is pleasant conversation, and, better still, there is the silent library for reading and writing. The music room is also a great advantage, ladies having the use of a good piano on the payment of a trifling sum, 1s. 6d. for six hours, or 1s. for six hours if they are taking music lessons of the lady who attends for that purpose two evenings in every week. The practicing takes place in a private room.

The meals are breakfast, dinner, tea and supper, good plain wholesome food, every one ordering what they require; dinner and supper cannot be had after certain hours. I inspected the "refreshment" card, and think the prices are fixed too low for the well-doing of the house, as they can barely pay the cost of the food supplied. The club requires support, and more members would make the expenses fall much lighter. The subscription is 5s. per annum, and entitles the payer to all the benefits of the club. I find that many ladies living in the country belong to this club, using it on their occasional visits to town as a place of rest, as an address to send parcels, letters, &c., and a quiet and comfortable place for luncheon or dinner. They can also receive friends, either ladies or gentlemen, under the following conditions:

"Visitors shall be admitted only to the room specially reserved for the purpose. Each visitor's name and address, with the name of the member receiving the visit, shall be written, on the arrival of the visitor, in a book to be kept for the purpose by the superintendent. The superintendent shall have authority to limit the duration of visits to an hour, whenever the accommodation in the visitors' room may require it. The member visited shall be held responsible for the good conduct of the visitor, and be liable to expulsion should the superintendent have occasion to complain—the superintendent having also the power to order the immediate withdrawal of any misbehaving visitor."

There is washing accommodation and a cloak room for wraps and shawls. Ladies will do well to support this institution, offering, as it does, so many advantages to women who work and women who shop and travel. London is singularly destitute of comfortable and respectable places where a lady may dine alone at a moderate price. I have often found this in my peregrinations about London, and like Bluebeard in the song, who

"Could not go unto his club,
For clubs were not then known,
Except the clubs of iron and steel, that ended in a spike,
They had no cannon then to blackball those they didn't like."

There is one bedroom in the club which is always let, but that several bedrooms in the neighborhood are connected with the club, and that there is a great want of good bedrooms in respectable houses at low rents close to No. 77 Newman-street,—for ladies cannot stay later than 9 o'clock if they have to go through the streets for any distance at night, and the advantage of bedrooms close at hand is great.

WOODEN WOMEN.—The *Queen*, of Sept. 25, says: "A wooden woman is so far worse than a wooden man to deal with, inasmuch as you cannot get so easily out of her way. A man is a thing you meet with outside your house, and to be avoided at will; but a wife is at bed and board, and not to be got rid of save in an unsatisfactory and fragmentary manner. If you come home wearied and harassed by business annoyances, there is your wooden wife without a thought or an emotion, or a sentiment of sympathy that you can take comfort by. She is either broadly merry, or prim and cold; and if you are of the kind to whom the sympathy of home and the comradeship of women are precious helps in your way of life, you have to learn the sad lesson of doing without, for you will get none here, where there is none to give. She will break in upon your deepest distress with a trivial complaint about the servants or the dinner, and think you selfish if you do not enter into her annoyances as if they were grave disasters. You ought never to make calculations or cast up sums in the presence of a wooden woman, unless you can arrest the figures just where you stand in your mind when she interrupts you, and when you are at such work as this she is always interrupting you. Not from malice prepense, but because she cannot understand that she may not do as she likes, and that she can be a nuisance to any one.

If not torpidly orthodox, when they are absolutely and hermetically sealed so far as regards the reception of any new opinion, wooden women are apt to be of the very advanced school; and with a little nervous energy, not introspective, but enough to set the machine in motion, make bold pioneers for the march of unpopular theories. For, indeed, they are very like machines when once set agoing, and no ridicule can stop them. No sensitive woman could be a pioneer, unless of that enthusiastic kind which thinks itself consecrated to social martyrdom—such as it is—for the glory of God and the progress of humanity, so that the women of the platform kind are necessarily wooden when not fanatic, and do that rough pioneering work without suffering as the more tender would suffer. We do not deny that they are useful, but we cannot admire all the useful workers of society, even while we profit by their labors; else we should be bound to place chimney-sweepers and scavengers amon the foremost of the admirable.

Wooden women are generally inflexible in the matter of payments, and for the most part proficients in keen bargaining. They would rather die than give a cabman six pence beyond his legal fare, and they higgle for pence, not unsuccessfully, with the ragged flowerseller at the door. They are by no means weak in any direction, by which they escape certain dangers at the loss of certain graces; and many a time a wooden woman is praised for a propriety of conduct which has cost her no trouble to maintain, because she has no temptation in herself for anything else. But, on the contrary, when she does offend against the laws of morality or propriety, she does so with a stolidness and hardness that nothing can upset or rebuke. Sometimes she has a pet—a cat, or dog, or bird—on which she expends the small amount of womanly sentiment which keeps her alive; but she never loves a fellow-creature as she loves a dumb beast, and even when she is a mother she prefers her lapdog to her baby. She does her duty, however, as well as she knows how; and when her husband dies, as he mostly does, before her, she mourns for him with all the outward show prescribed by decency. But she cannot let things drift, even on the day of his death; and she has been known to rate the nurse for extravagance in tea, even while the breath was leaving the poor, wasted body. She sees no unfitness in this. Death is a necessity, and has to be borne; but extravagance in tea is a remediable fault, and no time is unsuitable for the correction of misdemeanors, according to her—no moment ill-timed for setting things straight when they have got awry. She is a martinet if she holds to the use of order at all; and the very essence of woodenness is inability to discover either fitness of time or elasticity of circumstance—treating all things as if made for the mallet and the rammer to pound up as they will.

UTAH.

Railroad Travel—The Insurance Agent—From Sacramento to Salt Lake City—Stage Riding—Colfax—Gentile vs. Mormon—Items.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1869.

There is a strange fascination about this railway traveling. The sense of freedom from the restraints of city society, and the laws of fashion with regard to introductions, dress, &c., out here in these Pullman cars' company of passengers, is pleasing, and I sincerely regret that the time is approaching when my trip shall come to an end. In these Pullman cars everything is prepared for comfort and ease. They ride so steadily that reading is as easy as in one's own room. Then there is the variety in the different stopping places, where a short run ashore can be enjoyed; the excitement attendant on the getting of meals, and the thousand and one different ways that people find of busying themselves when on a long journey. In the evening, the lamps are lit and card playing is the favorite pastime with those who do not disbelieve in the "spotted pasteboards." There is one individual whom every traveler will find on board the train at Omaha, and that is the life insurance agent. He alone tries to make the trip seem a dreadful undertaking. He paints its possible or imaginary difficulties with the most glaring colors. He hints, perhaps, at an Indian attack, and offers to insure your scalp; he talks of the danger of running off the track by means of a defective axle; he dwells pathetically on the possibility of your being snowed in and starved to death; he grows eloquent over the dangers of a collision on a single track, and, after he has thoroughly aroused his hearers, terrified his lady listeners and set all the children howling, he offers "to insure you for the paltry sum of 25 cents a day, so that your family will receive the munificent sum of $3,000 the instant you are killed," conveying to your mind the comfortable reflection that every member of your family will feel grateful if you will only become a victim. Yet this eloquent and powerful advocate, doing a first-rate business, could not spell Chattanooga. We pitied him and told him wrong.

SACRAMENTO.

Sacramento is in its climate in marked contrast to San Francisco. In the latter city, with the exception of about a week of Summer weather, it is always cool, and what with us would be called Fall goods are worn there the year round. In Sacramento, on the contrary, situated as it is more in the interior of the country, the weather is warm the greater portion of the time, and in Summer is as hot as in New-York. The city has a very city-like look, with its brick houses, broad, well-paved streets, bordered with shade trees, and its numerous elegant public and private buildings. Besides being an interesting city from a geographical and commercial point of view, there is a quiet beauty about it which renders it attractive to the most careless traveler. Its shaded streets, beautiful gardens, vine yards and orchards, endear it to Californians and strangers alike. Fires burned the young city to the ground, but Phœnix-like there sprung from the ashes a city more beautiful still. Twice was it destroyed by floods and rebuilt, and not only was the city rebuilt, but the ground on which it stands was built; and Sacramento is to-day ten feet above the old original site. The first and most important object that meets the eye is the dome of the Capitol building. When finished this building will be a magnificent structure worthy of the State. Already it has cost nearly $1,200,000 in gold, but still $400,000 more will be required to finish it. So much for the capital of California. As the point of departure for many excursions to points of interest it attracts many strangers. And, by the way, the objects of special interest, such as the Yosemite Valley, the Big Trees, the Geysers, the Almaden mines, &c., are all at a considerable distance from San Francisco. A week is required for the trip to the Yosemite, and from four to six days to the other places.

THE RETURN JOURNEY.

And now I am homeward bound, and bid farewell to California. By a new arrangement, cars run now to Alameda (three-quarters of an hour's sail from San Francisco) from Promontory without change at Sacramento. The arrangement is a decided improvement on the old one. Taking the train, I left San Francisco at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and reached Promontory at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. The gamblers and blacklegs were up betimes, and appeared to be doing a lively business. One poor man lost $100, and others lesser sums. Along the road we met a plenty of the "tame" Indians, chiefly of the Shoshone tribe; and a more abject, pitiable sight than these miserable, degraded beings it would be hard to conceive of. Dirty and half clothed, they come begging to the train. Lo, the poor Indian! Think of these creatures, you admirers of COOPER's heroes, and ponder and be wise. Uncas, the son of Chincachgook, a beggar! These Indians are known as diggers from the way in which they get their living, chiefly by digging for roots or compounding a mixture of acorns and sand.

STAGING TO SALT LAKE.

At 11:20 I reached Uintah, the point where you take the stage for Salt Lake City, thirty miles distant. The terminus of the Utah Central Railroad, or rather the point of junction with the Union Pacific Railroad, will be at Ogden, a few miles west. This road is being rapidly pushed forward to completion. Meanwhile WELLS, FARGO & CO., with their stages, monopolize the traffic between Salt Lake City and the Union Pacific Railroad. I do not intend to describe my stage ride at any very great length. I think the ride itself would prove a most effective cure for dyspepsia. I rode on top of the coach in order to get a good view of the country. My companions were a doctor from San Francisco, and an individual calling himself a Government detective, with a couple of six-shooters at his belt. The latter kept quite busy during the ride, alternately swearing at the holes in the road and taking copious draughts of whisky from his bottle. After the first relay station, his whisky gave out, and he confined himself to his other occupation. I ventured a mild remonstrance against his emphatic mode of speech, couched in language the most flattering to his peculiar talent. His answer was a contemptuous smile, a volley of forty or fifty oaths, and the remark that I "must be a green 'un to call that ar' Scriptur' tongue swearing; why, his old man could beat him all to thunder." I said no more.

THE CITY.

As you sweep around the spur of a hill and get your first view of the city, it seems almost like a scene of enchantment. On your left is the snow capped Wahsatch range; on their slope to the plain and on the plain itself is the beautiful city, with the huge tabernacle towering far above all other buildings; through the fertile valley flowed the Jordan, looking like a silver thread, while on the right as far as the eye can reach is seen the great Salt Lake, with the Humboldt range walling in the picture on the western horizon. A more beautiful location for a city can hardly be imagined. As our coach hastened down its broad, well-shaded streets, filled with country wagons, and the sidewalks thronged with people from every part of the Territory, it was very difficult to believe that we had not suddenly been transported by some kind angel from the midst of the desert and desolation to some earthly paradise. Such is Salt Lake City from an outside view. How different the view behind the scenes; how great the wickedness of this apparent Garden of Eden, I shall try and give your readers some idea of in my next. I have arrived here at a most propitious time, when the great Semi-Annual Conference of the Mormon Church is in session, and just after COLFAX's visit, when the people are wrought into a high state of excitement by the speech our Vice-President made them. And let me say that I have found it impossible to procure a copy of that speech. None of the Mormon papers published more than a garbled report. I have heard, however, that he told some pretty plain truths in a pretty plain way. He has furnished the text for many a political sermon against the United States; and in his zeal for speech making seems to have forgotten the courtesy due his hosts, Mormon or Gentile. He warned them of the consequences of living under a law directly in violation of constitutional enactment, and said the question of polygamy here must be settled by the Courts. Rather an unpalatable dose for the Mormon stomach to digest; no wonder they cry out and complain of the medicine. But I am off for the Conference and the subsequent mass meeting.

H. W. R.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Scenes in England"—Views of a New-York Merchant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having, in last Thursday's TIMES, read your European correspondence, "Shipbuilding Abroad" and "Scenes in England," and having perused a letter in to-day's issue, the author of which makes a poor attempt to write down the views of your correspondent, I wish to make a few remarks thereon. Almost every schoolboy is acquainted with the fact that London is the great commercial mart of the world, and that Liverpool takes second position, but he is also given to understand that, within the past few years, New-York has increased in commercial importance to such an extent that Liverpool now finds a worthy rival on the opposite shore—a rival that is daily adding to her fame. It is from this text, then, aided by observations that have come under his mind's eye, during a sojourn in Liverpool, that your correspondent preaches, and a good and truthful sermon he gives. But the individual writing in to-day's TIMES does not, or perhaps will not, see it in the same light; and after expressing his views accordingly, he proceeds to ridicule 'the idea of your correspondent comparing Liverpool and Birkenhead with New York and Brooklyn. It is here where he appears most ridiculous, inasmuch as he fails to see that in drawing the comparison the writer is merely speaking of position, not of commercial importance exactly; his object is to give those who have not visited Liverpool an idea of its situation, and thus speaks of Liverpool and Birkenhead as standing in the same position to each other as does New-York and Brooklyn. And the picture he draws is eminently truthful, as thousands of your readers will be able to testify. But this does not affect Liverpool's commercial importance or grandeur. The writer in to-day's issue admits that his first impression of Liverpool was gained from the deck of a steamer in the Mersey—certainly one of the worst standpoints that could be pitched upon—and the ideas then found appear to cling to him with irresistible force. He seems to have Liverpool on the brain, as seen from the Mersey. However this may be, his treatment of the subject throughout only betrays his dull comprehension; for the simple reason that while your correspondent is speaking of scenery and grandeur in a commercial sense—(and it is well known that Liverpool justly boasts of some of the finest buildings in the world, saying nothing of the docks)—he treats the matter as if nature's handiwork was the thing spoken of. His spleen may be worthy a better cause; but how about the absurdity of the argument, saying nothing of the small amount of common sense exhibited.

W. R. B.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1869.

The Germans and the Excise Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper, though of course strongly partisan, as all papers belonging to party are expected to be, may justly claim to be exceedingly generous to any citizen who wishes to ventilate any point wherein he may differ from you in belief.

In your issue of Oct. 9, I noticed an article on the German-Americans and the Excise law, in which you seem to assume that Germans in our Eastern States are numerously Democratic in consequence of Prohibitory laws, and in the West greatly Republican because of the absence of such laws.

Permit me to say that the election in Iowa, a glorious temperance State, which has just given Governor MERRILL a reëlection by 30,000 majority, hinged on that question principally. It was there license or no license. The Republicans manfully met the question, and the license, no-Sabbath and pro-liquor men were whipped on it.

E. Z. C. JUDSON.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1869.

Public Reading Rooms Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Touching the subject of public reading rooms, upon which "D" offers a communication in to-day's TIMES, permit me an expression of concurrent faith in their usefulness, and to say further that no civic instrumentalities could be devised which would operate more efficiently in diffusing intelligence, morality, decorum and goodfellowship.

Some reflection and a small experience has led me to believe that it will not, or at least it ought not to be, difficult to establish a large number of these reading rooms in our crowded population. Take any corner in the thickly built and inhabited portion of our City, and allowing ten occupants to a house, it is within two hundred yards of a population of four thousand men, women and children. This number would form a respectably-sized village—a less number gathered together often glorify themselves with the name of city, have Municipal Charters, Corporations, Mayors, Aldermen, churches, schools, courts, libraries, &c. If out of the four thousand people dwelling in the same neighborhood, four hundred were to agree to contribute a penny a day to the expense of maintaining a place of common resort, to read, to write, to gossip or amuse themselves in some inexpensive and harmless way, it would yield a fund large enough to hire a room, furnish it with newspapers, magazines, provide fuel and light, and a woman to keep it in order, or, if the same number would agree, to purchase together some small article of daily consumption, at the same place, with the understanding that the profits were to go toward the expense of maintenance of the reading room, it would again provide a sufficient sum.

It seems to me there is no difficulty in the element or material at hand, and to effect what I suggest, it is only necessary to give direction to forces already existing.

Yours, respectfully, R.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1869.

Evasion of the Duty on Imported Steel—Letter from the Agent of Messrs. Francis Hobson & Son.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The American Iron and Steel Association have issued a bulletin headed "The question whether steel shall pay duty according to law or not," and the following is an extract:

"Within a few days past conclusive evidence has been laid before the country that the manufacturers of steel in England have systematically and successfully evaded the law in the valuation of steel exported by them to the United States. * * *

It appears that in April, 1867, these manufacturers, some ten or twelve in number, met and agreed upon a special 'price list for America,' a price list intended only to evade our laws, and not designed to sell by; and all the steel of any consequence was, from that time forward, sent to their agents here, to pass the Custom House at these undervaluations. * *

The quantity of steel brought under eleven cents, by undervaluation, appears to be greater than that brought under seven cents, the quantity of fine bar and sheet steel imported being large; and as we have said, at least two grades of bar and three of sheet steel being so reduced as to change the rate of duty from three and one-half cents and ten per cent. to three cents per pound only." * * * * * *

The article in question, so far as regards the old house of FRANCIS HOBSON & SON, of which I am the agent, is false from beginning to end, and the United States Revenue Agent, Mr. W. B. FARWELL, himself has acknowledged to the writer in the presence of the United States appraisers in this City, and also stated to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, in Washington, on the 2d inst., in the presence of the Sheffield steel deputation, that he had not made any charge nor report against the firm of FRANCIS HOBSON & SON. This statement is corroborated by the fact that the United States Consul in Sheffield, Mr. G. Y. ABBOT, is now certifying their invoices as before, and I am now receiving steel.

The warranted best cast steel manufactured by FRANCIS HOBSON and FRANCIS HOBSON & SON, and sold in the United States, has been invoiced at one price for over twenty years, and since the present tariff has been in force has paid three cents per pound duty. No alteration was made in their prices in April, 1867, as alleged, and no reduction made until February, of this year, when they lowered their price of best cast steel about six per cent., and still continuing to pay the same duty of three cents per pound, as before. HOBSON's "choice" extra steel has always paid the highest rate of duty imposed by law, and now pays three and a half cents and ten per cent., equivalent to about five cents per pound in gold, which is surely sufficient protection to the domestic steel manufacturers at the expense of the consumers.

While I admit that the officers of the United States Government should exercise all proper vigilance to discover frauds on the revenue, I cannot concede it is their duty, for personal ends, regardless of cost to our Government, to embarrass an interest so important to American manufactures as the Sheffield steel trade on such frail evidence as the *ipse dixit* of a revenue agent, based on answers to "decoy letters," (wherein no quantity is specified,) from irresponsible parties. Nor do I think it is the duty of our Government to back up such men on such evidence. In case of success, these informers have much to gain, but in the event of failure, they have nothing to lose, and our Government has to foot the bills. Nor can I concede that it is legitimate, either by reason or competition, for the American steel manufacturers to piteously cry, "Stop thief," when there is no thief, and try to arrest the business of their foreign competitors by damaging their characters. To say the least of it, it is mean and contemptible, and it will be in better taste, more dignified and honorable, if, in future, they will, with their fictitious assertions mix a grain of truth.

Yours respectfully, JNO. HOGAN,
Agent for FRANCIS HOBSON & SON, Sheffield, England.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 15, 1869.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Warsaw letter, in the *National Gazette* of Berlin, states that during the stay at Kœnigsberg, in Prussia, of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, formerly Governor of Poland, his Imperial Highness declared that the severity of the Russian rule in that country was to be gradually relaxed.

Advices from the French islands bring intelligence of a serious accident in the town of Cayenne on the celebration of the Emperor's birthday. It appears that there was a display of fireworks on a spot to the eastward of the Government-square, which is close to the magazine and to the wooden buildings of the hospital. The fireworks had been lighted, when some sparks fell on the warehouse wherein a large number were stored, and instantaneously hundreds of squibs and about a dozen bombs ignited, and flew in all directions among a dense crowd of people. Twenty persons, including women and children, were horribly burnt, and thirty other persons were more or less wounded. The victims were taken to the hospital, and many have since died.

The Moscow *Gazette* publishes a curious letter from Constantinople on the subject of the Holy Places. Some years ago, says the correspondent, Russia, France and Turkey agreed to restore the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. After the work had been duly completed and inspected by the representatives of the three Powers, the keys of the entrance to the upper gallery, which had been in the possession of the French architect, were given to the Greek patriarch, in the presence of the Russian Consul and the Turkish Governor. The Greek Patriarch is regarded by the Turks as the lawful possessor of these keys, but the Roman Catholic Clergy deny his claim to them, and have loudly expressed their dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Turkish authorities. It is to be hoped, however, adds the Russian paper, "that the interests of the Greek Clergy will be secured in this matter, as well as in that of the restoration of the curtain which was damaged in the fire which lately took place in the cave of Bethlehem."

According to the London *Court Journal*, the relations between Prince NAPOLEON and the Empress EUGENIE have latterly been of a much more cordial nature. Previous to leaving for Constantinople Her Majesty visited the Princess CLOTILDE at Meudon.

Preparations are being made for the establishment of a North German naval station in the Indian Ocean. The corvettes of the North German fleet in those waters are to be formed into a naval squadron, with the addition of a number of gunboats to protect trading vessels against pirates. A steam gunboat of the first class, the *Meteor*, and a North German corvette, are also to be sent to the West Indies, in view of the Cuban insurrection and possible complications between the United States and Spain. At the opening of the Suez Canal the navy of North Germany will be represented by two corvettes and an aviso. These vessels, says the *Zeitung für Nord Deutschland*, will produce a very different impression from that created on the Italian coast by the Prussian war ship *Loreley*, which, when it was sent to the Mediterranean during the Garibaldian expedition in 1861, was christened by the Neapolitan sailors "the little ship with the big flag."

The cheap papers of Paris have been filled during the last few days with details of the Pantin tragedy, and have had in consequence an enormous sale. The *Petit Journal* sold 403,950 copies in one day! Some contemporaries, who boast of the largest circulation in the world, should make note of this.

Sir DAVID BREWSTER has found that the fundamental principle of the stereoscope was known even to EUCLID, who compiled his "Elements" about A. C. 280; that it was distinctly described by GALEN 1,500 years ago; and that BAPTISTA PORTA, in 1599, gave such a complete separate picture seen by each eye, and of the combined picture placed between them, in which we recognize not only the principle but the construction of the stereoscope.

The French *Journal des Postes* states that a committee, nominated by the Administration of the Post Office, has examined some new models of velocipedes for the use of the rural postmen, and that it has adopted one with three wheels, very ingeniously constructed. A mechanism worked by the hands enables this vehicle to ascend the steepest incline. There is also a place behind for carrying a box or portmanteau of moderate size. The inventor is an engineer of Perigueux.

Since Mount Palatine, in Rome, has become the private property of the Emperor NAPOLEON, the excavations executed by his Majesty's orders and at his cost have produced most valuable results for archæology and for the history of ancient Rome. The works, ably directed by Chevalier PIETRO ROSA, member of the Paris Academy of the Fine Arts, have lately brought to light nearly the whole extent of the Palace of the Cæsars, and a description of them will be included in the supplement which the savant FABIO GORI purposes issuing to his great work on the Palatine edifices.

A report has been published on the labors of the missionaries of the Russian Church, who have settled in the Government of Irkutsk. It appears that in two of the missionary districts there are still upwards of 210,000 idolaters, and that in the nomad tribe of the Buviats, which consists of 105,000 persons, there are only 13,000 Christians. In 1868 there were nine missionaries in this district, six of whom were paid by the Government, and the remainder out of a missionary fund proceeding from voluntary subscriptions.

Among the vessels lost in the memorable cyclone that swept over the Bay of Bengal in 1867 were the steamer *Thunderer* and the ship *Morayshire*. Search was professed to be made for these and other missing vessels among the Sunderbunds, but no traces of them were discovered, and it was taken for granted that both had gone down at sea. At later advices a party of fishermen, driven for shelter into an out of the way creek, some miles inland, had stumbled upon the hull of a ship, which proved to be the *Morayshire*, and further on had found a steamer, with masts and funnels still standing, which answered to the description of the *Thunderer*. The steamer had £165,000 on board, which is doubtless in her bullion hold. As to the fate of her crew, painful speculations are of course called up, as the place is infested with tigers.

Horse flesh in France is daily occupying a more considerable place in the supply of the public food. In 1867 the quantity consumed in Paris was 816,000 pounds, and in 1868, 968,400 pounds, being an increase of 152,400 pounds in the year. In the principal towns of the provinces, at Rouen, Marseilles, Toulon, Bordeaux, Rheims, Troyes, Charleville and Sedan, butchers' shops for the sale of that meat are doing a good business. One has just been opened at Havre, at No. 30 Rue des Drapiers. The prices of the different joints vary from twenty cents to seventy cents per pound.

The monster cannon cast in the end of the sixteenth century by the Emperor FEODOR IVANOVITCH, which is one of the principal "lions" of the Kremlin, and has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being the largest piece of artillery in Russia, has at length found a rival and superior in the colossal gun recently cast at Perm. This military Titan, according to the account of a correspondent of the *St. Petersburg News*, is fully two-thirds larger than its predecessor, and throws a ball weighing eighty Russian poods, or 2,880 pounds. It is at present being tested by a commission of engineers, the Government having announced its intention, in case the report be favorable, of ordering five other pieces of similar calibre.

The estimated loss of shopkeepers in Paris caused by one particular class of robbery to which they are subjected, and which in this country is known as shoplifting, is from £12,000 to £16,000 annually. The pieces of silk and woolen stuffs thus stolen are rarely disposed of in Paris, as the pawn shops will not take them without making the most minute inquiries, and the dealers in such merchandise are the first to call in the police when it is offered to them in this irregular way. It is said that most of it is sent to London, where there are depots established for the express purpose of receiving the produce of robberies on the continent.

The London *Telegraph* states that M. DE LESSEPS is soon to marry a very pretty young lady of 16—forty-four years younger than himself.

An important movement will be inaugurated in November at the South Kensington Museum, in London, for the promotion of scientific education among women. Professors HUXLEY, OLIVER and GUTHRIE are engaged to deliver a course of lectures on Natural Science. The fee for each lecture to the student will not exceed one shilling, so that the benefits of the enterprise will be placed within the reach of the most humble aspirant to scientific knowledge.

The Leigh Hunt memorial will be inaugurated at Kensington Cemetery, in London, on October 19.

A duel, attended with serious consequences, has been fought near Paris, between Viscount HALLEZ-CLAPAREDE and Marquis ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, the cause being some quarrel about a race-bet. Swords were the arms chosen. The Viscount was most severely wounded in the lungs, and his condition at last accounts was very alarming. He is only 23 years of age, and possesses many literary and musical accomplishments.

In reply to the Italian Bishops who had asked whether they would be permitted to attend the Ecumenical Council at Rome, the Minister of Public Worship has addressed to them a letter, dated the 30th of September, in which he states that the Italian Government will not oppose the attendance of the Bishops at the Council, but that it expressly and absolutely reserves to itself ulterior liberty of action, under any circumstances wherein it might be necessary, in order to maintain the laws of the Kingdom and the rights of the State.

A medal has been awarded at the Altona (Belgium) exhibition to the daily journal *La Chronique*, which was established in Brussels some nine months ago. The prize has been adjudged on account of the cheapness of the paper and the literary ability displayed in its contents.

The Convention between Russia and Prussia, with respect to the mutual surrender of criminals, which was concluded in 1857 for twelve years, has not been renewed, and will cease to be in force on the 2d of October.

Hitherto no Jews have been admitted to any Austrian university as professors. This prohibition has now been removed, and the first Jewish professor has been appointed in the person of Dr. MAUTHNER, who has obtained the Chair of Ophthalmic Surgery in the University of Innsbruck.

It is now finally settled that Lord NAPIER of Magdala, will succeed Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD as Commander-in-Chief in India next year.

The General of the barefooted Carmelites has written a letter to PERE HYACINTHE, calling upon him to repent, but reminding him that if he does not do so, and return to his convent within ten days, he will incur major excommunication, *latæ sententiæ*, and also a mark of infamy, *infamia notam*.

By a fire which occurred in Moscow Road, Bayswater, London, on Sept. 30, three adults and five children perished before aid could reach them.

Letter from Hiram Powers—The Statue of Franklin for New-Orleans—Spiritualism.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 13, 1869.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

The New-Orleans *Times*, of a late date, contained the following editorial:

"HIRAM POWERS, the great American who chops out marble figures in Rome, has been converted to Spiritualism, and makes some remarkable statements in regard to his new belief. The next time he raps up BEN. FRANKLIN we hope he will consult the philosopher in relation to the proper and honest disposition of the $3,000 he received for BENJAMIN's statue, up to the present time 'unsculped.' In HIRAM's intense hatred for Southerners, we would naturally presuppose the existence of a desire to return them their money."

Being an old friend of Mr. POWERS, I immediately inclosed it to him, and to-day I received his reply. I have sent a pressed copy to the New-Orleans *Times*; but I respectfully ask the favor of a publication in the *Chronicle*, and in such other papers as are disposed to vindicate an absent fellow-citizen.

Very respectfully, S. Y. A. L.

MR. POWERS' LETTER.

Samuel Yorke At Lee, Esq.:

MY DEAR AT LEE: It is now not far from thirty years ago, that, at the suggestion of Hon. R. H. WILDE, and some other friends of mine in New-Orleans, a subscription was raised for a proposed statue of FRANKLIN, and the sum paid in, amounting to perhaps about half the money required, was subsequently sent to me by my friend Mr. SAUL, the treasurer.

Mr. WILDE wrote to me to say that I should by no means commence the work until the entire amount had been provided for, and this for two reasons: Firstly, the subscribers intended to benefit me and not to put me to any loss; and, secondly, it was very doubtful to him if the remainder would ever be subscribed. I did not, therefore, attempt it; but I did all I could, from time to time, during several years, to call attention to the subject by mentioning it to such persons from New-Orleans as were likely to be influential. They all told me it was useless to try, and so the matter passed out of notice until lately, when a person, claiming to be one of the subscribers, wrote to me to say that some of them had met together, and they thought it high time that I should do something in the premises, but as this person did not mention any other name than his own, and did not sign himself as an authorized agent, and, moreover, as his note was not written in courteous language, I did not feel called upon to answer so informal a paper. The newspaper cutting you have now sent to me has been written doubtless by some one who does not like my political views. He says, "HIRAM's intense hatred for Southerners." He ought to have said, rebels and copperheads. I do not hate Southerners—on the contrary, I love all true and loyal Southerners. As for my being a Spiritualist, that too, is untrue. I believe in the *fact* of the so-called manifestations, but not in Spiritualism.

I have only to add that I will execute the statue of Franklin for New-Orleans whenever the sum originally required is made up. Many of the original subscribers, I have been told, are dead, and they who still live should have presented their claims long ago, and not now, after a lapse of nearly an age. I am responsible for the statue, and not for the money. I will begin the work in marble (the model is already done) the moment I shall hear that the citizens of New-Orleans have raised the full sum for it. One of those citizens, Mr. SAUL, has all the papers in regard to this matter, and I refer to him for the particulars He knows that I once offered to refund the money, but I never heard that any one had accepted this offer, and at this late date I do not feel bound to do that again, and certainly not upon so spiteful a call through a public paper.

With many thanks, my dear friend, for your kind letter, I remain, as ever, sincerely yours,

HIRAM POWERS.

FLORENCE, Sept. 27, 1869.

The Iron-Clads at New-Orleans Ordered to Key West.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 12.

We learn, upon what we deem reliable authority, that orders have been received by the officer in command of the iron-clad fleet lying just below this city, to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to Key West, for the purpose, as is alleged, of making such repairs as may be necessary. This fleet of five iron-clads, it will be remembered, came here from Mound City several weeks since, and the Cubans here were quite jubilant in the belief that their arrival foreshadowed recognition to the insurgents.

Since the arrival of these vessels, boiler-makers and machinists have been busily engaged, at high wages, repairing boilers and engines, and everything has betokened an intention on the part of the Government to send the fleet to sea. The order now to take the iron-clads to Key West for repairs looks, to say the least, suspicious, as they have been undergoing repairs here ever since their advent, and New-Orleans is certainly a better place to fit up such vessels than Key West. But then Key West is almost within sight of the Morro Castle, and there being at this time a "little unpleasantness" between the Spanish troops and a few revolutionary Cubans, it is as well to have an iron-clad fleet within hail, no matter which way the scales turn.

The fleet is nearly ready for sea, but the day of departure has not, so far as is known outside of official circles, been fixed upon.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by Governor Hoffman Setting Apart Thursday, Nov. 18.

In conformity with the long-established custom of the people of this State to set apart one day in every year for the purpose, I designate Thursday, the 18th of November next, as Thanksgiving Day, and exhort the people of New-York to abstain on that day from their usual labors, and in their places of worship and in their homes to utter, with one voice, thanks to God for the blessings we enjoy.

Our State has an extent of territory sufficient in itself to the needs of a great nation; a soil of abounding fertility; a climate that imparts health and vigor; immediate access to great inland seas in the one direction, and to the ocean in the other; a surface favorable to transit; a great river unequaled in facility of navigation; natural advantages which have enabled us to attain to high prosperity and to the leading place in the American Union.

As a member of our great family of States, we are troubled by no fears of foreign invasion; have a Government in which the voice of the people is potential, and by means of which they may assure to themselves civil and religious freedom.

At this time we have abundant cause for thankfulness. The people of New-York rejoice in a plentiful harvest; our general health has not been interrupted by epidemic disease, nor our industry by ruinous calamities.

For all these things we ought to be thankful, and, while meditating upon our advantages, ought also to bear in mind that many of them are in our keeping and may be lost unless we cultivate, to our utmost, private and public virtue, resolved to maintain, each one, the integrity of his individual life as the true means of securing the country and its institutions against corruption and decay.

In witness hereof, I have signed my name, and affixed the privy seal of the State, this [L. S.] sixteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

By the Governor:
JNO. D. VAN BUREN, Private Secretary.

"I Fights Mit Sigel."

The characteristic affection of the German soldier for his General in their native land is well known. It is even more remarkable in a foreign land when the feeling of pride and compatriotism is added to that of soldierly love. This is beautifully shown in the case of General SIGEL, by the following touching ballad:

"I FIGHTS MIT SIGEL."

I met him again, he was trudging along,
His knapsack with chickens was swelling;
He'd "Blenkered" these dainties, and thought it no wrong,
From some Secessionist's dwelling.
"What regiment's yours, and under whose flag
Do you fight?" said I, touching his shoulder;
Turning slowly around, he smilingly said,
For the thought made him stronger and bolder:
"I fights mit Sigel!"

The next time I saw him his knapsack was gone,
His cap and canteen were missing;
Shell, shrapnel and grape, and the swift rifle ball
Around him and o'er him were hissing.
"How are you, my friend, and where have you been—
And for what and for whom are you fighting?"
He said, as a shell from the enemy's gun
Sent his arm and his musket a "kiting,"
"I fights mit Sigel."

And once more I saw him and knelt by his side,
His life-blood was rapidly flowing;
I whispered of home, wife, children and friends,
The bright land to which he was going;
"And have you no word for the dear ones at home—
The children, the father, the mother?"
"Yah! yah!" said he, "tell them, oh, tell them I fight"—
Poor fellow! he thought of no other—
"I fights mit Sigel."

We scraped out a grave, and he dreamlessly sleeps
On the banks of the Rapidan river;
His home and his kindred alike are unknown—
His reward in the hands of the Giver.
We placed a rough stone at the head of his grave,
"And left him alone in his glory,"
But on it we marked, ere we turned from the spot,
The little we knew of his story—
"I fights mit Sigel."

The Suspension of the San Francisco Branch of the First National Bank of Nevada.

From the San Francisco Alta, Oct. 7.

On Wednesday an attachment was issued against the branch of the First National Bank of Nevada in this city, and the office taken possession of by the Sheriff. There was considerable excitement among those holding drafts on the bank, when it was found to be in possession of officers of the law. Of course, the office was closed and all business suspended. The total amount of attachments issued against the bank up to yesterday afternoon was $14,505 12. Its liabilities are said to be about $200,000, but it is asserted that they are more than covered by the assets. Yesterday a telegram from Messrs. P. M. EDER & Co., dated at Elko, was received, stating that a member of the firm had already left that place, and would be fully prepared on Saturday to pay all bills drawn by them on the branch in this city.

The Relative Value of Wife, Pig and Colt.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Oct. 13.

A story is told of the late storm which runs as follows: An old gent with his aged wife tried to escape from the flood which surrounded his house and stable by wading, but his wife's strength and resolution were not equal to the task, so he helped her up into a tree and made his way alone to a knoll a short distance away. Here he stood, lamenting his situation in this wise: "Oh! if I only had my wife here I wouldn't valley giving five dollars! And there's the pig! I'd give ten dollars this minnit if he was only safe! The spotted colt's gone too I'd go two dollars more if she was ashore!" The old lady was safely carried to dry land by some neighbors, but her husband's grief for the loss of the colt and pig was too great to be assuaged, and he passed the remainder of the night lamenting their loss.

A Sad Blunder by the Telegraph.

From the Warsaw New-Yorker, Oct. 14.

On Tuesday a telegraphic dispatch was brought to our station by a conductor—it is thought from Attica—addressed to GEORGE H. DUNHAM, Esq., of Orangeville. It was sent from Jamestown, and announced to him that "your wife's body is on the train—meet it at Warsaw." He had left his wife at Jamestown on the Friday previous, in perfect health, to come to the bedside of his dying brother, and the dispatch was handed to him just as his brother's body had been buried, at Orangeville. His consternation and anguish can scarcely be imagined. The hearse in attendance was directed to come to the station and receive the body. When the train arrived Mrs. DUNHAM and her little son stepped off, alive and well! It then appeared that he had been telegraphed that his "wife and boy" would be on the train, and wished to be met at the depot.

Canadian Vessels—Important Order from the Surveyor of the Port.

An order has been promulgated by Surveyor CORNELL, instructing District Inspectors of Customs to report promptly at the Barge Office the arrival in their districts of all vessels from Canadian ports, and not to allow any part of their cargoes to be discharged until regularly permitted by the Customs authorities, and to treat the same precisely as other vessels from foreign ports. This order has been issued because the class of vessels referred to, especially barges and canal boats, have been generally entered as coastwise, and have come here and discharged their cargoes without being entered, which has led to delays and complications. Merchants and others receiving consignments from Canada will do well to make a note of this order.

Imports and Exports.

The statistics of the Custom House for the month of September exhibit a decrease in receipts from the previous month as well as for the same month of 1868. The receipts from all sources, including seizures, were $12,077,698, a decrease of $933,330 85 from September, 1868. There was a slight increase in exports. The quantity of gaugable merchandise returned during the month, exclusive of liquors imported in bottles, was 1,813,318 gallons, of which 280,33 gallons were for export. Of the quantity imported in casks, there were 794,475 gallons of wines and brandy, and 738,506 gallons of molasses. Added to this there were 27,513 cases of wines, or 330,356 bottles. The number of vessels arrived from foreign ports, bringing cargo, was 429. Of these 65 were steamers, 50 ships, 75 barks, 120 brigs, 79 schooners, other vessels, 40. There was a decrease in the arrivals of passengers.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Stock Attached.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 15.

On an attachment issued out of the New-York Common Pleas, in a suit in favor of ORLANDO W. JOSLYN and JOHN T. BOSTWICK against JAMES FISK, JR., JAY GOULD and others, Sheriff PARR yesterday attached 138 shares of the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company standing in the name of JAMES FISK, JR.; [illegible] shares in the name of the town of Cobleskill, 760 shares of Maryland, 700 of Unadilla, 700 of Oneonta, 600 of Milford, and all other stock, property or interest they have in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 17, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last six months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Madrid dispatches state that Valencia was to have been attacked last night unless a surrender was made. Bejar is still in revolt. The insurgents have been beaten in Catalonia and Andalusia. PAUL and SALVOCHEA are proclaiming the Republic in Malaga. The Cortes has ordered the prosecution of seventeen Republican Deputies, and has suspended its sessions. A London letter reports that the railroads and telegraphs around Madrid have been destroyed.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY and Rev. EDWARD B. PUSEY are organizing a party to oppose the appointment of Rev. Mr. TEMPLE as Bishop of Exeter.

The resignation of Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on account of ill health, is rumored in Paris.

The remains of SAINTE BEUVE were interred in Paris yesterday without religious ceremonies.

The *Patrie* of yesterday denies the rumor of Ministry modification.

Deputies GAMBETTA BANCEL and JULES FAVRE have arrived in London from Paris.

A volcano in the Cameroon range of mountains on the west coast of Africa, and near the Island of Fernando Po, is reported in an active state of eruption.

GENERAL.

The Commercial Convention at Louisville, Ky., adjourned *sine die* yesterday. The emigration majority report favoring the introduction of Chinese labor, led to a lively discussion, and the whole matter was finally voted down. President FILLMORE, in reply to a vote of thanks for "the dignified and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties," after alluding to the importance of the Convention, said that he should never again appear in a public body.

Admiral FARRAGUT was better yesterday, and his physicians have now strong hopes that he will recover.

News received by the steamship *Rio Janeiro*, which has arrived at Lisbon, confirms the report that LOPEZ was at San Estanislaus, Paraguay. At last accounts, he was being pursued, and it was thought that he was trying to reach Bolivian territory.

Lieutenant SEELEY, Surgeon ECKSTERN, and the Master-at-Arms of the United States sloop-of-war *Pawnee* have been indicted in the United States Circuit Court at Exeter, N. H., for cruelty to the men on board.

In the Philadelphia City contested election case, decided yesterday, Mayor FOX was declared entitled to his seat by a majority of sixty-eight. All the other Democratic incumbents are thrown out. The opinion of the Court showed that many frauds had been committed. Judge LUDLOW dissented from the decision.

The majority for GEARY in Pennsylvania will probably exceed 5,000.

A number of the Archbishops and other prominent members of the Catholic clergy who are to attend the Ecumenical Council at Rome, have engaged passage, and will sail from Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday next.

The annual meetings of the Masonic grand bodies of Missouri, which have been in session during the past week in St. Louis, concluded business on Friday and adjourned. The Order in the State is reported as prosperous.

It is currently reported in Omaha that the Government surveying party, numbering twelve men, under NELSON BUCK, have been massacred by the Indians about fifty miles south of Fort McPherson.

Ex-Governor RITNER, of Pennsylvania, died yesterday, at Carlisle, aged 89 years.

The sentence in the case of PAYN, the tobacconist, convicted in Albany on Friday of defrauding the Government, has been suspended until June, and the prisoner held to bail in the sum of $10,000.

The discovery of an excellent vein of coal is reported east of Denver, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

ISAAC L. COOK was accidentally shot and killed yesterday in the printing office of the *Selma (Ala.) Times*.

A passenger, supposed to be ALLEN McDONALD, while intoxicated, fell from the cars of Hudson River Railroad yesterday, near Garrison's, and was instantly killed.

A portion of the trestle-work of the bridge now building across the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., gave way yesterday, and six workmen were precipitated a distance of ninety-five feet. Two were killed, two fatally injured, and the other two slightly. Another man, while walking across the bridge, missed his footing, fell the same distance, and was instantly killed.

An extra session of the General Assembly has been called by Governor WARMOUTH, of Louisiana, to meet at New-Orleans on the 1st of December.

The case of the *Cuba*, at Wilmington, N. C., has been adjourned until to-morrow.

JOSEPH H. NEFF, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., who was tried before Judge CANTWELL, of the Special Court, for contempt in ejecting the Clerk of the Court from the City Hall, has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and to be imprisoned until paid.

Captain RUSSELL, of the Washington Ice Company, located on Rogers Island, near Catskill, fell from a scaffold thirty feet high, on Friday, and was killed.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, of Maine, met during the last week at Dexter, in that State. Three hundred delegates were present.

The jewelry store of F. W. LINTZ, in Danville, Va., was robbed and set on fire on Friday night. Two other buildings were burned; loss $15,000.

At a review of the Thirty-fifth Regiment of the State National Guard, held at the village of Adams, near Syracuse, on Wednesday, a row occurred between the citizens and soldiers, which resulted in the severe injury of a number of persons. Whisky was the cause of the disturbance.

LOCAL.

A meeting of the Gold Exchange was held yesterday, at which Mr. C. N. JORDAN, receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank, made a statement to the effect that the suit of Messrs. C. C. UNGER & Co. had retarded the settlement of the affairs of the bank; that it would lose about $262,000; and that all he wanted was to be let alone for three days and he would settle the affairs satisfactorily. The creditors of the bank subsequently met and agreed to defer further legal proceeding for ten days, in order to give Mr. JORDAN a chance to settle if he could.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction will commence to receive applications for relief to the blind on Monday next, at their office corner of Third-avenue and Eleventh-street.

Employment was procured for 1,452 immigrants of both sexes at the Castle Garden Labor Exchange during the two weeks ending on the 15th inst.

The Congressional Committee concluded their examinations in this City yesterday into the causes of the decline of the American shipping interest. The Committee goes next to Boston.

The corner stone of a new building connected with the House of Mercy, at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River, was laid yesterday, on which occasion addresses were made by Bishops POTTER, QUINTARD, LAY and others.

A Sigel Veteran Campaign Club organized at Dramatic Hall, No. 46 East Houston-street, last night, and resolved to hold a veteran campaign mass meeting on Tuesday, 26th inst.

The Mozart Judiciary Convention nominated Mr. GEORGE SHEA for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and ex-Judge LEONARD for Judge of the Superior Court, last evening. The Convention failed to agree on any other Judiciary nominations.

The Excelsior Coöperative Colony met last night to explain the object of, and the the advantages resulting from, coöperation among Western colonists.

The Delta Sigma Society of the Alumni of the College of the City of New-York celebrated its dicennial anniversary by a dinner, last evening, at the Glenham Hotel, in Fifth-avenue.

The Republican Assembly Conventions were held last evening, but no nominations were made, excepting that of PETER GRAHAM for the Second District.

The German-Americans and the Democracy.

The nomination of General SIGEL by the Republicans of this State has but hastened the revolt among the German-American Democracy, which had already been foreseen. A large section of the party has long been disgusted by the arbitrary rule of a clique, which is closely allied with the worst influences by which the City is governed. While numbers of German Democrats desired reforms, and an endeavor, at least, that honest men should be put in office, they found themselves year after year driven, without the power of resistance, into the arms of the Ring. And, when the name of a man whom all shades of the party delight to honor was presented for their acceptance or rejection, they found themselves under the necessity of either asserting their independence, or submitting to greater humiliations than ever before.

The German-Americans of New-York, being forced to this issue, the real power of the clique by which they have hitherto been governed, remains to be tested. It is already proved that there is a point beyond which a portion of their following cannot be led. It may be found that the Democracy of the German voters of this City is not exactly, in its essence, though so far it has been in its results, identical with native New-York Democracy. And when the new movement, now seen to be of great importance, has reached the point of distinct organizations, it may be seen that there are the elements of a new party which will possess more weight and influence than the adherents of the Ring imagine.

In fact there is already a cry of danger ahead from sundry quarters of German-American Democracy. The Democratic ticket may, it is even said, be lost, if not in the City, certainly in the State. Meanwhile there are angry recriminations between those German-Americans who remain faithful to the Democratic Party and the leaders whose dictation has become unbearable to the seceding members, and which has endangered the success of the election. It is by means of misrule that a portion of the German-American Party has been induced to separate and strike out for itself, say these latter, and there is considerable truth in the accusation.

And in what has this dictation been shown, if not in the demand that the German Democratic vote shall support a Ring by which the City is notoriously misgoverned. It has not been that the party should triumph at the polls, but that the only result of every election is the continuance of corruption in City and State affairs. There is a wide distinction between the traditions of a great party like the Democratic and the history being enacted by its successors in these days. And there is no less difference between the class of which STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was a type, and the magnates who control and rob the citizens of New-York. It could not be that our German-Americans would fail or refuse to see this. In calling themselves Democrats they sought to ally themselves with what was at least respectable of that political faith, but they do not mean to be forever held responsible for what is not respectable. And they are perfectly right. The real aim of every political party should be good government; and when the German voters find that they have only helped to secure bad government, there is but one course open to them. They have entered upon it, as has already been seen. The organization of an independent German-American Party is the first step toward results which, if honestly labored for, will be of public benefit to this City and State.

The Dangers of the Situation in France.

The London *Times*, speaking of the present anomalous state of affairs in France, boldly enunciates the proposition that "France has, at the present moment, no Government," which is certainly a somewhat startling assertion. Vague promises of self-government for the people on the part of the Emperor, and perpetual interference with the political rights of the individual on the part of the subordinate officials of the Napoleonic Government, are, certainly, far from compatible, and only create a general sense of uncertainty, and a want of confidence in the existing *regime* throughout France. The power of the Government to suppress disorder is weakened, while the bulk of the French people, who would otherwise prefer security from internal disturbance to the problematic benefits to be derived from any alternative form of government, are rapidly losing their sole reason for according support to the Emperor at the moment of need. NAPOLEON hesitates to bestow unconditional rights of parliamentary government upon his subjects, and his very hesitation shakes their faith in his ability to protect them against the disasters of violent revolution or a struggle among the different members of the Bourbon and Bonaparte families who might be aspirants for power in case of the death or abdication of the present occupant of the Throne. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Imperial Government can no longer afford to allow affairs to remain in their present condition. "The Irreconcilables" are not disarmed; the moderates are not conciliated; and the adherents of NAPOLEON are disheartened by the prolongation of the virtual *interregnum* which now exists. And the policy which concedes in theory the right of public meeting for political discussion, and yet places the power for its suppression in the hands of the Police, can only tend to precipitate a crisis which may prove dangerous to the Government and must prove injurious to France.

The truth is, we are inclined to believe, that the Emperor's position is at the present moment one of unexampled difficulty, and that his own failing health, combined with the loss of so many of his oldest and most faithful officials, has rendered personal government an impossibility just at the moment when a vigorous exercise of personal government was necessary in order to plan the design and lay the foundations of the more constitutional form of government for which the tendency of the age and recent events in France had demonstrated the urgent necessity.

We can only hope that events may prove that it is not yet too late for the establishment of constitutional government in France, without the disasters which may only too probably result from the prolongation of the present political deadlock.

Outrages on Ladies in Cars and Stages.

We are all familiar with the ordinary drawbacks of riding in the cars or stages. The public is perpetually grumbling on the subject, but as these conveyances are indispensable to the convenience of people in a City of "magnificent distances," they are always well patronized, and hitherto it has been found that complaints do little good. The cushions are full of dirt, and unless public opinion is very much mistaken, thickly populated with vermin. Strike one with a stick and clouds of dust fly up, while in wet weather the damp seats literally act as a wet blanket on the passengers. The cars are recklessly overcrowded, and the conductor and driver will scarcely ever stop long enough to take passengers up or set them down. This, of course, is an old story, but it does not include all the inconveniences to which passengers are subject. Several ladies have recently written to us to appeal for protection against a class who habitually use public vehicles in order that they may insult defenceless women. The charge is of such a nature that we would gladly believe it to be exaggerated, or founded on a mistake. But it is amply corroborated by the conductors, to whom complaints are frequently made, and who are sometimes strongly tempted to take the law into their own hands, and summarily expel the offenders, or hand them over to the Police. The opportunity of committing these misdeeds is greater in stages than in cars, for there is no conductor to appeal to, no matter how grave may be the provocation.

It is nothing new to learn that there are base-minded creatures in the world who have a sort of instinct for insulting every woman they meet. They cannot sit next to a lady in a theatre without revealing the vileness and depravity of their natures. They belong to the same vicious set as advertise in the papers for ladies who, in a place of amusement or a car, happen to glance at them momentarily, and who do not rightly understand the appreciation in which some men hold the entire female sex. It is a satisfaction to know that the advertisers generally fall into the pit which they have dug for others, and are the easy prey of the only class in the community as dissolute and worthless as themselves. The idea that every woman's mind is a well of corruption, and that she cannot resist the advances of the first empty-headed puppy who approaches her, is at the bottom of these "personal" notices. Even outcasts among women sink to a lower level when they respond to advertisements which treat them as if they were cattle. The disgusting publications which are allowed to put forth indecent prints, under the pretence of recording Police or other news, have done much to poison the minds of our youth, and to destroy that ideal of womanhood which the influences of home, and the remembrance of the lofty and self-denying love of a mother, naturally implant in the mind early in life. In these days the news stalls are covered with publications which depict woman only as a licentious and abandoned monster, whose "house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death."

Some of the correspondents who write to us are in a position which of itself appeals to every chivalrous sentiment a man not hopelessly profligate may have in his composition. They are doing their utmost to earn a respectable livelihood, and are obliged to use a car or stage on their way to business. They suddenly find themselves the objects of the loathsome attentions of gray-headed profligates—for one writer declares that elderly men are the chief offenders—who sink deeper into vice as they draw nearer to the grave. The woman cannot help herself except by quitting the car, and her time or a hundred circumstances, may prevent her taking that course. The cowardly assailants generally find a woman like our correspondent, "No Prude," entirely at their mercy. They obey their brutal tendencies unrestrained by fear of punishment. But the question is whether some restraint which they would be obliged to acknowledge could not be held over their heads? When a man deliberately follows a woman in the streets with the express object of insulting her, or still more, when he outrageously affronts her in a car or stage, can nothing be done with him? We say, yes. There is one punishment which could not fail to make an impression on these graceless reprobates, and which would very soon frighten the greater part of them into decent behavior. We refer to the *lash*. The most fitting retribution for offences of this description is a good sound flogging in one of the prisons. Many objections may be urged to corporal punishment, but for men who go about deliberately insulting women, the cat-o'-nine-tails is the only proper chastisement, and two or three examples would suffice to strike terror into the horde of poltroons who now seek to make others as vile as themselves. When an offence of this kind is distinctly proved, let the culprit be flogged in a way which he would never forget for the rest of his life. As a community, we have long borne an honorable reputation for the freedom with which ladies could go about the streets. We are fast losing it under the influence of the pestilent class in whose behalf we demand the use of the lash. In London or Paris a woman can scarcely ever stir abroad without being dogged by men, or otherwise insulted. Here, it never has been so; but American girls will no more be able to go about the streets unprotected than if they were French or English women, unless the miscreants who now persecute them are summarily put down. No dose would be so effectual upon them as a dozen lashes, followed by full exposure in the newspapers. It is not very likely that anybody would be shocked at the revival of the cat for the extirpation of a foul ulcer from our social life.

The English and the American Bar.

We often hear it said, when the defects in our legal system are spoken of, that there would be some remedy for them in a closer union of the Bar, and the English Bar, with its Inns and its Benchers, is referred to, with a wish that something of the kind existed among the legal profession here. Yet we find in a late number of the London *Law Times* an article on "Legal Customs in England and America," which contains an exactly similar complaint about the English Bar. "One feature about the English Bar," says the writer, "is an apparent absence of cohesion among its members. It has no customs worth mentioning, save such as relate to etiquette, and those are treated with something like contempt. The Bar has no benefit society, as the solicitors have, and the Inns are mere bits of administrative machinery and excite no sympathy by any one toward any one." And he goes on to say that "America contrasts very favorably with England in this respect," which conclusion, however, he bases on some resolutions passed at a meeting of the Bar Association of Milwaukee, on the occasion of the death of one of the members of the Milwaukee Bar.

How it may be in Milwaukee we cannot say, but this conclusion, based on the existence of that Bar Association, will hardly be applicable throughout the country. How many countries are there in which there is a Bar Association? We have none in New-York, nor can we remember having ever heard of the existence of one, outside of Milwaukee.

But there is no doubt that if such associations were universally to be formed, they would tend to give that cohesion, the lack of which is certainly felt here, as it seems to be in England. A great difficulty in the way of the formation of one in this City is the number of lawyers. A Bar Association in Milwaukee might easily be formed and managed, but among the thousands of lawyers who practice in New-York such an association is likely to be unwieldly, if not unmanageable, and there is not even any "bit of administrative machinery" about which such an association could be gathered.

Yet the times are not without indications of tendencies which may yet lead to a cohesion among the Bar of New-York. If the new Constitution is defeated and the elective system still prevails for our judiciary, we shall look to see a rapid increase in those tendencies and manifest results before many years have gone by.

Signs and Shadows.

A recent observer has noted that ordinary window-panes acquire and lose different tints by long exposure to sunlight. It follows that, when the original composition and color of the glass are known, the time and circumstances of its exposure to sunlight may be inferred. This is one of a long series of facts of a similar character, with many of which our readers are doubtless familiar: such as the production of impressions upon almost any white or polished surface, by laying some dark substance over a part of it, and exposing both to sunlight; the impression or shadow being visible afterward, whenever the bright surface is heated, or, perhaps, breathed upon. A photograph is a somewhat similar impression which we know how to render permanently visible. But a method of development, such as that which has succeeded with the preparations of silver in the photographic art, may yet be discovered for the thin films of metallic salts and oxides that form a constituent of glass manufacture.

Then all the window-panes and mirrors in a house may be compelled to tell what faces have peered in them, what occurrences have taken place before them. We can imagine the Blue-Beard of the future, while the lady serenely sleeps who occasions him so much anxiety, taking down her looking-glass from the wall, pouring on it some subtle reagent, and studying the images that are slowly developed; while a green-eyed monster whom science does not hope to render visible, whispers in his willing ear. What a horrible espionage would be possible! How the newspapers of that day will teem with items under the heading of "Latest Developments!" On the other hand, an invaluable detective agency will be provided, not liable to make a little arrangement to compromise for half the "swag." The burglar may be tracked by faint shadows on the windows he passes in the mist of the morning. The assassin may be identified and his conviction secured by inanimate witnesses who cannot be spirited away. Then visible evidence may supersede history. The fragile may preserve the irrefragible. The vases of Pompeii may supplement the story of Pliny the Elder.

When this method of investigation is applied, not many years hence, after our brown stone palaces have crumbled to dust, as they are rapidly doing, the fragments of glass that once formed part of a window facing upon a busy street, may be all that is tangible as evidence of our civilization. Upon the glass, the pictures awaiting development, most distinctly impressed by the longest exposure, will doubtless be the signs and printed placards that were on walls or buildings opposite.

The antiquarian philosopher of that day will be amazed at some of the legends which his science may evoke. His fragment may contain the notice which is put forth by a certain barber, "Dying done in a private room," or that of a different kind of establishment, "French dying;" either of which would be text enough for an essay on our barbaric manners and customs. There was a sign not long ago torn down by a street opening, which read, "Men wanted to work in pegged boots," over the image of which, painfully eliminated and spelled out, the sage will doubtless reflect that in this unenlightened age there was some absurd dress regulation about wearing pegged boots, objectionable to ordinary workmen. An arbitrary requirement formerly posted in certain public conveyances may astonish him: "Passengers are requested not to leave the boat until made fast to the bridge." The common people evidently were tethered like cattle. But if by any chance he should reproduce a sign which lately decorated one of our fairest avenues, "The Heart and Lung Institute," and should couple it with one in its close vicinity, "Cracker and Family Bakery," the experimenter will drop his investigations in disgust at the evidence that we were a nation of cannibals who cooked whole families; the cracker, no doubt crushed their bones, and some entrails were kept for separate sale in an adjoining institution.

Life Insurance, Its Certainties and Its Dangers.

The recent failures of Life Insurance Companies in England naturally give rise to discussions as to the condition of other companies and the system of insurance generally. But there is need of caution and discrimination in examining these subjects. To conclude that, because certain companies have failed others must, is as superfluous as would be the assertion that whereas one man's bill at sight is doubtful, so are all men's bills open to suspicion. The rules of business and common sense are applicable in both cases, and upon them we must rely for judgment.

Undeniably the cases of the Albert and the European were very bad ones. They revealed facts which are in the highest degree discreditable to the management of those institutions. The long list of other companies which, during a series of years, they had absorbed, shows also a large aggregate of virtual failures antecedent to their own downfall. But the result of the investigation into these circumstances has no bearing whatever upon the soundness and safety of life insurance when properly conducted. As an exposure of the rottenness of particular concerns, the failure of the two in question is, indeed, useful, not only as a lesson of caution, but as an indication of where the real danger in such cases lies. There is no existing business which contains within itself the elements of more absolute safety than life insurance. Its principles are founded upon ascertained data and their application may be rendered certain in their results. When disasters occur it is for no other reason than that those principles are abandoned.

There is a law of averages which applies to every circumstance of existence, although its working is not always brought into a calculable shape. But there is none respecting which there is so clear a knowledge as that by which the duration of human life is stated. The statistics which have been gathered in many countries, and localities within them, and extending over long periods of time, prove, beyond the possibility of doubt or error, that there is a certain unvarying proportion of mortality every year upon which the closest calculation may be based. Science demonstrates that out of five thousand persons, for instance, of mixed ages, a certain number will die within that year. Upon that fact rests the whole theory of life insurance. A company or association, with five thousand or more members, may unite their annual contributions so that provision may be made for a certain payment on the event of each death, such payment being, of course, in proportion to the individual contribution in that case. There is nothing more complex in life insurance than this. There are, certainly, other conditions which must be observed. The members as a whole are of different ages, and may be of more or less soundness of constitution. The rate of premium or contribution of each individual is fixed accordingly. But this is only for the purpose of bringing that individual within the rule of averages by which the mass is governed. The varieties of age and condition are simply balanced by varieties of charges for what are, though improperly, called the risks attached to them. There is, where this is done according to ascertained laws, no risk to the aggregate of members; for the differences of health and age of individuals are provided for by the scale of premiums.

The selection of managers for collection of premiums, and their safe-keeping, and the use of premises in which those duties may be performed are, of course, essential to any such association or company. And, equally of course, these involve expense. That, again, is a matter of mere plain common sense. What scale of expenditure is necessary, and what shall be in reality adopted, are two different things. The first is easily known, the second rests upon mere option, and may become extravagant. In either case it must be met by a further charge to the policy holders, and it is so met in the shape of an addition to their premiums, termed "loading." Any man of business can estimate the cost of maintaining his own establishment, and should have no difficulty in knowing equally well what a certain other establishment should cost. If he does not, then he is simply neglectful in the latter case, which he would not dream of being in the former. As with expenses, so with the care in investment of accumulated funds. If the policy-holders and their servants were to so will it, they could simply lock away such funds, and let them lie idle until on proper occasions a portion was needed. That would be a safe method, just as the old stocking is safe, but no more, so long as robbers exist. And the funds would be unproductive, which is an evil not only to the owners, but to the circulation of money in all branches of trade and business. They must be invested, therefore, and when this is done properly there are both safety and profit. It is by this investment that the rate of premium is lowered, in some shape or other—either in the form of increase of the amount insured, or of the distribution of profits from time to time. And this, too, is a matter which needs only that care and foresight which any man would bring to the management of his own business. One of the requisites, however, toward this is, that he know how that stands. What alarmists upon life insurance should urge is, not the false plea that life insurance is unsafe in itself, but that it may be rendered so by the want of publicity. It was secret mismanagement which killed the Albert and the European Companies.

The report in our local columns of yesterday, of the brutal stoning of two respectable negroes—both clergymen—in the vicinity of Laight and Hudson streets, by a gang of laborers, furnishes one of a number of instances of the revival of the cruel and cowardly spirit manifested in this City in the Summer of 1863, when scores of defenceless men, women and children, whose only crime was the dusky hue of their skin, were hunted, stoned and stabbed by infuriated mobs of ignorant, prejudiced whites. The reënkindling of this flame of violence at this time grows out of the recent killing of a ruffianly white man by a negro named FRY, in one of the upper Wards of the City. The deed was so palpably one of self-defence that the Coroner's jury promptly exculpated the slayer. This action of the authorities roused the fiercest anger of the class to which the dead man belonged, and so violent were their threats against the prisoner that it was found necessary to shelter him within the walls of a prison, in order to prevent the destruction of his life by a mob of lynchers. Thus foiled in their designs, they enter a broader field—persecuting negroes, generally, wherever they found them. Nor was the cruel scheme confined to the few among whom it had its origin. The feeling of revenge spread rapidly among similar classes throughout the city, and within the past few days colored people have been openly insulted upon the streets and threatened with the direst vengeance by their wanton persecutors. The assault of Friday last is, as already stated, but one of many instances which have occurred during the past week. "Down with the nigger!" is the cry of the debased Democracy. "Down with the mobs!" is response of the People.

A curious and important issue has just been raised in the Superior Court of this City, which, whichever way it turns, involves many business firms. There is, it seems, a statute by which the use of a "Co." in a firm name is illegal, unless there is a real person representing the same. In the suit referred to, a balance arising from a stock transaction is claimed, and one line of the defence is, that under the statute in question the contract is void. Should this defence be adjudged sufficient, a considerable number of houses using the unsubstantial affix must set themselves in order. Not that the task need be difficult, one would suppose. There are plenty of aspirants whose ambition, like that of Mr. Tapley, is to be a "Co.," and they might be usefully honored as he was. All that the real heads of the firm would want, would be to follow the precedent afforded by Martin Chuzzlewit, who confined his partner's duties to the housework and the cooking.

The numerous friends of the Lay Delegation movement in the Methodist Church are rejoicing greatly in view of the probable success of their long-cherished scheme. The latest returns from the laity elections show 87,274 votes in favor of, and 42,951 opposed to, the measure. Although not complete, by about one-third, these returns are quite full enough to exhibit the strong popular favor with which the project is regarded throughout the country. It now remains for the ministers in the several Annual Conferences, guided by the votes of the people, to pass upon the question and recommend to the General Conference of 1872, (which is a national body,) by a three-fourths' vote, this important amendment of the organic laws of the Church. The General Conference will then, in turn, vote upon the measure, and its decision will be final. The Lay Delegationists feel confident that the ministry will heed the popular voice and grant the change so long and earnestly desired.

The shipbuilders and shipowners examined before the Congressional Committee are unanimous in the opinion that Congress can do much to restore the American marine—A. C. STIMERS, T. F. ROWLAND, W. H. WEBB, R. P. BURKE and others being in favor of the free import of materials to build ships in this country, and Messrs. WILLIAMS, NELSON and the shipowners preferring the plan of buying ready-made foreign vessels. The prevailing sentiment would seem to be in favor of the former, which would, of course, give employment to numbers of our own people—Mr. STIMERS and others capable of making correct estimates being of opinion that iron ships could be built here as cheaply as in England. Their plan would enable our builders to test the question; after which, if the test were not favorable, the other arrangement, of buying the ready-made ships, would probably be adopted.

The breaking of one of the dams of the Suez Canal serves as a reminder that that enterprise is, in spite of the ceremonies shortly to attend the opening, far from a fully assured success. In all the discussions as to the feasibility of the project, the difficulties apprehended were not so much in the way of construction, as of permanent availability. There are, for instance, various currents by which vast bodies of sand are carried to different points and there deposited, and the bed of the canal, therefore, is liable to continual changes. And, further, it now seems that there are serious doubts whether [illegible]igation. And with all this, there is announced what must be termed a very grave disaster, and one of a very ominous character. Evidently the break of the dam was very extensive, though "no great harm to the works" is also telegraphed. If the accident involved the destruction of a large quantity of material, as is stated, it must have done "great harm" somewhere. And when it is remembered that it was but one of many of these dams which gave way, it will be seen at once that the Suez Canal is not, as a permanent institution, *un fait accompli*.

We took occasion, recently, to congratulate our readers upon the remarkable decrease of accidents in this City, occasioned by the explosion of kerosene oils, used for domestic purposes, which seemed due to the rigid enforcement of the laws forbidding the sale of dangerous qualities. The Metropolitan Boards of Health and Fire Commissioners are entitled to the full credit of that good work. Now let them go a step further, and turn their attention to the hazardous transportation and storage of large quantities of petroleum within the Metropolitan District. The frequency of great fires which are constantly occurring, either at railroad depots, where the material is in tanks, or in the warehouses in which it is stored, renders it obvious that the grossest carelessness attends the handling and keeping of that dangerous fluid. Not many days ago, for instance, a number of car-loads of petroleum were carried directly into the heart of the City by one of our railroads, and there left open to the match of the incendiary or the risk of spontaneous combustion. The oil was ignited—by what means is not known—and but for the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen, many of the surrounding buildings would, doubtless, have been laid in ashes. Oil is brought to the City by the same way almost daily, by various roads, and we are thus in constant and imminent peril of destruction by fire. It seems to us that the authority of the Boards we have named extends far enough in this direction to correct the evil at once. If it does not, the next Legislature should see to it that laws are provided by which we may be fully protected.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S Ministry have an Education bill under consideration, and it will not come a day too soon. The dense ignorance of a large proportion of the laboring classes in England has often been the subject of comment, but few who have not personally come into contact with it can appreciate it thoroughly. News trickles slowly through the country districts, and as tens of thousands of the people cannot read, they very seldom hear anything of what is going on in the world. Their universe is bounded by the village alehouse, the field or workshop, and the churchyard. An American lady was asked by an English servant what color the people were in America, and what language they spoke. A writer in an English magazine for the current month relates that in the very heart of the rebellion in this country he went into a hotel in a large Welsh town and found no one who had heard that a war was going on in the United States. About the same time in the south of England a clergyman went about among his congregation seeking contributions for the Lancashire cotton spinners. One old farmer refused bluntly to give a penny. The parson asked him why? "*Why*," echoed the man, "what business have these here Lancashire folks going to war with Amerikey?" It is not at all uncommon, we may add, to find workingmen in England who do not know whether Mr. GLADSTONE is a Liberal or a Tory, and who never heard Mr. DISRAELI'S name. "It is time [to] educate our masters," cried Mr. LOWE with a sneer when the last Reform bill was passed. The world is very much of the same opinion.

The Welsh people are beginning to show that if they have hitherto said nothing against the Established Church in the principality, it is not from any great love for it. The other day, at Denbigh, Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN and Mr. WATKINS spoke before a crowded meeting of the failure of the State Church when compared with other sects maintained by the people. The aristocratic Church has few friends outside the pale of its own clerical establishment, and the ministerial necessity of doing something for Ireland, is the beginning of its evil days, and its decline and fall—to give place, of course, to a voluntary system which will have a healthier hold on the sympathies of the public, and a longer life.

General Thomas' Report on Alaska.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—General GEORGE H. THOMAS, having made a thorough inspection of Alaska and studied its condition and resources during the past Summer, has just forwarded his report to the War Department. It takes a very different view of the purchase from the one presented by Mr. SEWARD. He thinks the principal, if not the only present value of the new territory is in the effect its transfer to the United States will have upon loosing the hold of England upon British Columbia. He thinks that the sending of revenue and other civil officials there is a useless expense, as the only benefit will be to those who draw the salaries. He also thinks that the military posts should be reduced, as the expense of supplying them is enormous, and the cost of keeping up the civil service will very far exceed the revenue collected. The territory was a constant burden to Russia, and she held it at great expense, simply for the benefit of the fur company. There is no probability of any emigration in that direction, as there is not the slightest inducement for any. Two mines of valuable minerals have been discovered which would pay to work. There is plenty of timber and coal, but plenty of as good quality and easier of access can be had a thousand miles south of the Territory. There has been no change in trade on the part of our merchants; the few houses engaged in it before the purchase still continue. The fur trade of the interior must continue to be carried on by the natives. Its agricultural region has no value whatever. Grain cannot be raised, and the few vegetables that can be produced rot if not used within a few weeks. The superabundance of rain and the great lack of sun preclude the idea of any profitable cultivation of the soil. Stock raising for obvious reasons cannot be carried on. The report is long and exhaustive, but the above are its main points.

In reference to the reported irregularities of troops there and the alleged neglect of General JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, General THOMAS finds that the accounts which have been circulated are gross exaggerations. There have been some troubles with the troops which seemed to call for a little more stringent discipline from the hands of General DAVIS, and so, while there was foundation for the stories afloat, there was nothing to justify the coloring they received.

Another Generous Gift by Hon. Amos Kendall.

From the Washington Republican, Oct. 16.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL has again, with generous hand, contributed $17,000 for the endowment and erection of mission schools in this city. Two years ago a union mission school was started in the vicinity of the Long Bridge, which relied for support upon voluntary contributions, and it was found impossible by those who had the undertaking in charge to secure the necessary means for carrying on the enterprise, and it was tendered to the Calvary Baptist Church, who immediately determined to accept the trust and carry on the project. Mr. AMOS KENDALL, with his usual generosity, purchased a lot on the northwest corner of D-street south and Thirteenth-street west, and entered into a contract with WALKER BROTHERS for the erection of a frame chapel thereon, which is to cost, when completed, not less than four thousand dollars. The mission, we are happy to say, is now in a flourishing condition, under the superintendence of GRANVILLE MALCOM, Esq., with an infant class alone numbering eighty scholars. The cost of the chapel is not included in this generous donation.

Seven thousand dollars have been set aside for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a mission chapel in the northeasterly part of the city. The church has already established two mission schools, and has rented the chapel recently occupied by the Presbyterian Church on Third-street, between L and New-York-avenue, is under the superintendence of R. C. FOX, Esq., and is in a prosperous condition.

THE STAGE.

The Week's Amusements.

Little novelty is to be recorded in the theatrical chronicle of the past week. The attendance has been generally good, and few complaints have been heard of public apathy. Miss BATEMAN having acted "Leah" for four weeks without a change in the bill, is announced for "Mary Warner" on Monday. This new play, written expressly for Miss BATEMAN by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, is said to be admirably adapted to the lady's style and powers, and it may confidently be expected that she will produce an effect in it rivaling even that of her "Leah."....Wallack's has been filled nightly with audiences of the class which revive one's hopes of the drama to look at. "An Unequal Match" on Monday gave Miss HENRIQUES an opportunity to show that well as she formerly played *Hester Grazebrook*, she possessed latent capacities to play it still better. Miss LOUISA MOORE delighted her admirers on Tuesday in "Caste," and Mr. WYNDHAM made his second appearance and a good impression as the hero of the same piece, which was altogether strikingly well acted. On Wednesday an extra performance of the "School for Scandal" was exceedingly well received, Mr. GILBERT'S *Sir Peter* being mellower than ever and Miss HENRIQUES justifying the warm approval the public have bestowed on her *Lady Teazle*. The two first-named plays were repeated during last week, and the following is the programme at this house for the next: Monday, 18th—twelfth time—"School for Scandal;" Tuesday, 19th—fourteenth time—"Progress;" Wednesday, 20th—third time—"Unequal Match;" Thursday, 21st—third time—"Caste;" Friday, 22d—thirteenth time—"School for Scandal;" Saturday, 23d—first time in four years—COLEMAN'S comedy of "The Heir-at-Law."....The chaste "Formosa" has retired from the boards of Niblo's, where her reign has been briefer than by some may have been expected, and is succeeded on Monday by Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, who opens in what is termed "her great specialty" of "East Lynne."....At the Grand Opera House the "Tempest" has raged to appreciative audiences through the week, and will continue for the present on the bills. A new drama, founded on LEVER'S "Charles O'Malley," is, however, underlined here, written by Mr. EDMUND FALCONER, who will, it is said, sustain in it a principal character. The fine stage of the Grand Opera House will afford an expansive opportunity for a representation of the battle of Waterloo, which, we presume, will be introduced in the drama...."Twelfth Night" and Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS have continued to throng the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, and the lady has continued to charm even those who are most alive to her slight faults and immaturities of style. To-morrow night she is to appear as *Rosalind*, with Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS as *Celia*, and—which is rather a singular proceeding—the two ladies are to change parts on Tuesday. "King René's Daughter," the "Love Chase" and "She Would and She Would Not" are underlined for speedy production. ....Mr. CHANFRAU'S performance of "Sam" has been found sufficiently attractive to run through the week at the French Theatre, and the play is up for indefinite repetition.....The same may be said of "The Streets of New-York," at the Olympic. One might suppose that we get enough of those crowded and not over-savory thoroughfares outside of the theatres without seeking additional experience of them within, but the public judges otherwise, and what the public says is good must be good, almost as surely as if it were declared in print to be so....."Masaniello" and "Wip Wan Winkle" have continued to charm appreciative audiences, day and evening, at Wood's Museum, and "Flick-Flock, a new sensation," will attempt to do the same thing on Monday. This place of amusement is popular with many of the class who, with fine discrimination, recognize a difference between its entertainments and those of an ordinary theatre. The performances are certainly unobjectionable here, and are usually of an interesting and elegant character..... Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, a humorist whom it were wasting space to introduce to the habitual amusement seeker, will commence his annual course of lectures on to-morrow week. "The Sham Family at Home" is first to occupy his attention....The regular series of Winter performances has been commenced at the New-York Circus, which has been filled during the whole of the week just ended by very numerous and very brilliant audiences. We shall write again and at length of the entertainment Mr. LENT offers the frequenters of his house, where the most permanently attractive representations of the season are given....Monday and Tuesday, Mr. G. L. FOX and Mr. C. K. FOX are to act in scenes from "Humpty Dumpty" and "Hiccory Diccory Dock," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The KIRALFYS will dance during the evening. And Thursday and Friday the same house will be tenanted by the German *artistes* who were recently listened to at the Stadt Theatre, and who will then interpret in turn "Martha" and "Die Zauberfloete," with Herr CARL ANSCHUETZ as leader of the orchestra.

RETURN OF MLLE. PATTI.

Mlle. PATTI'S concerts have proved of so very attractive a character that we are not surprised to learn the *cantatrice* and her troupe are to pause in the Metropolis, on returning from Boston, to give two more evenings at Steinway Hall, on Thursday and Friday next, Oct. 21 and 22. The houses will doubtless be packed, as before, and those who would be present should lose no time in securing seats.

NEW SONGSTRESS.

Mme. FAUSCHETTI-FAYE, one of the most accomplished of the French *artistes* who recently sang at the Academy, will give a concert at Dodworth Hall on Thursday of this week, Mlle. MATHILDE DUPUIS, an *artiste* of European celebrity, now *en route* for New-Orleans, will be heard at this concert for the first time in New-York.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Captain F. C. HALL is to give a lecture to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall, on "Arctic Explorations," a subject he is sure to handle with great ability and knowledge. The Esquimaux Family in Arctic costume will illustrate the lecture, and numerous relics of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition will, it is promised, be exhibited.

Home Gossip.

Mr. JEFFERSON yesterday terminated his engagement at the Buffalo Academy of Music. MORLACCHI succeeds him to-morrow....The Boston papers bring news of the success of Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, of M. RITTER, &c.....A benefit performance had been given at the Boston Theatre, by which Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS profited....The representations of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT at the Adelphi had ended...."Formosa" will be acted at the Boston Theatre this week....At Selwyn's, on Monday, "The Nightingale," a drama of a sensational character from the pen of Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON, was acted ....Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her associates sing in Pittsburg, Penn., on and after to-morrow evening....The Richings Opera Troupe were last week at the National Theatre, in Washington....Monday week LYDIA THOMPSON and her associates commenced their third week at the Holiday-street Theatres, in Baltimore....At the Front-street Theatre Comique, Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI was the star....LOTTA was last week at De Bar's Opera House, and the Susan Galton Troupe at the Olympic, in St. Louis....Mrs. BOWERS acted last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....At Wood's Museum, a play by WATTS PHILLIPS, called a "Golden Fetter," had been performed....Mr. J. H. CARDEN was acting in Galveston, Texas....At the New-Orleans Academy of Music, ten days ago, Miss MARRIOTT [illegible] the star....At the Varieties, Mr. [illegible] announced an engagement on Mon[illegible] St. Charles Theatre will be reopened, [illegible] management of Mr. BEN DE BAR, to-[illegible]....San Francisco advices acquaint us [illegible] success of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE [illegible]'s Opera House....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS [illegible] California Theatre....Mr. J. G. SAXE'S [illegible] continued....Mr. FELIX ROGERS was [illegible] the Alhambra.

[illegible] Abroad.

MR. [illegible]'S NEW PLAY.

[illegible] in four acts, written by [illegible] been produced at the Adelphi Theatre. The play, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, deals with the adventures of *Walter Coram*, an East India merchant, who has been long absent from England, and is supposed to have been drowned on his voyage home in the *Bombay Castle*—the vessel having been wrecked and all hands lost. The merchant's baggage, however, has duly arrived, having, it is presumed, been forwarded by another ship. *Mr. Coram* has large claims upon one *Franklin*, a banker in Lombard-street. Now, in the banker's employment is a wicked clerk named *Rawlings*, who plots to obtain possession of the funds lying in the bank at the call of the missing merchant. He engages, therefore, *Joe Jessop*, a convict of his acquaintance, to personate *Mr. Coram* and urge his claims upon the house of *Franklin*. *Rawlings*, it may be stated, is engaged to marry *Katy*, the daughter of *Jessop*, but has begun to weary of that young lady, and contemplates marriage with *Laura*, the only child of the banker. Of course *Mr. Coram* has not been lost at all, and was not a passenger on board the ill-fated *Bombay Castle*. He is safe in England, and strange to say, although in possession of vast sums of money, is occupying very squalid lodgings in Love-lane, Lambeth, over the shop of this very *Joe Jessop*, who, besides being a convict, is a herbalist and quack doctor. *Joe* has long abandoned his household, however, and it is some time, therefore, before the lodger and his landlord, the real and the pretended *Walter Coram*, are brought face to face with each other. When this event occurs the advantage is at first on the side of the imposter, who has possession of *Mr. Coram's* papers and luggage, and can defy him to prove his own identity. A complicated and incoherent conflict between the knave and the honest man now ensues. In the course of it we are introduced to a picture of the panic of 1866, which commercial catastrophe, indeed, would seem to have been solely brought about by Messrs. *Rawlings* and *Jessop*. Then we have a representation of a run upon *Franklin's* bank, which is somehow only saved from collapse by the timely intervention of the real *Walter Coram*. Other startling incidents follow. *Katy Jessop*, driven to desperation by the infidelity of *Rawlings*, follows the established example of melodramatic heroines in such cases, and attempts to fling herself into the Thames off Hungerford Bridge. She is saved, it need hardly be stated, to become the wife of *Mr. Coram*. Then the villains of the play, fearing discovery and finding their plots one after another crumbling to pieces in their hands, determine upon the destruction of their opponent and all evidences of their guilt, by burning down *Jessop's* "herbarium," after locking up *Coram* in one of the garrets. Their reverential attention to well-worn precedent in thus proceeding, requires no comment. *Coram* is, of course, saved by the timely arrival of the fire engines, and by the active exertions of *Katy Jessop*, who, with cat-like agility, springs about the roof and chimney pots of the burning house, tears away the rafters, and amid clouds of red fire and the reckless display of her own hose, succeeds in rescuing her imprisoned lover. The last act, the usual drawing-room interior of a suburban villa—the atmosphere opaque and sulphurous from the recent conflagration, the actors coughing and the audience half stifled—winds up the story abruptly after the conventional method. There is much compounding of felony. *Walter Coram* enjoys his own again, the villains are permitted to emigrate, and a husband is found for *Laura*, the banker's daughter, in the person of a certain *Lord Alfred Colebrooke*, an English nobleman with an Irish brogue, who has appeared from time to time throughout the drama, and has had some monetary dealings with *Mr. Franklin*, which are at no time permitted to be intelligible or to occasion the slightest interest. "Lost at Sea" is indeed a poor play, pertaining to the poorest class of plays. It is clumsily constructed and tediously set forth. It presents no situation of dramatic worth; its characters never arouse interest as to their proceedings or fortunes, although in the course of the drama a certain number of excrescent incidents are provided, such as, by employing the grossest forms of mechanical appliances, can always be relied upon by a manager to excite the applause of his galleries. It is probable that Mr. BOUCICAULT aims only at the approval of the least intelligent of his audience. In this case he should be satisfied with the enthusiasm stirred by his red fire and burning turpentine. In other respects "Lost at Sea," although less dirty, is quite as dull as "Formosa." It numbers in all fifteen scenes, devoted for the most part to that vapid and purposeless dialogue which is but remotely connected with the business of the play, and is merely introduced to give time for the production of the next elaborate "set." The play is indeed choked with matter of this kind, punctuated, so to speak, by the hammer of the indefatigable stage carpenter ever busily occupied behind the front scene.

JONCIERES' NEW OPERA.

M. JONCIERES, whose "Sardanapalus" met with considerable success a year or two ago at the Theatre Lyrique, has just brought out, says a Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, a new opera, "The Last Days of Pompeii." He is not the first to set BULWER'S famous story to music, since Maestro PETRELA, with the same plot, under the title of "Jove," gained some credit in Italy, and a whole bower of laurels in the United States. The new libretto is very Italian in construction, and sadly wants interest. The different scenes are put together in a bungling fashion, with a total disregard to the exigencies of the dramatic art. Altogether, the new opera by M. JONCIERES may be considered a partial failure, in spite of many good qualities in the score. The first act opens well, and was warmly received by the audience. The overture, the chorus of gladiators, a march and a charming duet were greatly applauded. About the middle of the second act, however, enthusiasm had gone down to zero; Mlle. BORGHESE was totally unequal to such a part as *Saga*, and certain portions of the festive scene in the house of *Diomede* provoked half-hidden hilarity among the audience, although it contains a fine chorus and a charming waltz. The third act was long and dreary, and all interest in the piece had disappeared; so that when the final catastrophe arrived, and the eruption of Vesuvius, through some gross carelessness, proved comic instead of horrible, the audience slunk away, sorry for the poor young maestro, whose opera had just been so sadly murdered, and impatient with the new manager, PAS-DE-LOUP, who could, in the very commencement of his career of director, show himself so inadequate to his task. M. PAS-DE-LOUP is certainly one of the most active of mankind; but, since he stepped into M. CARVALHO'S shoes, his activity has done nothing for the Theatre Lyrique. The public have lost M. CARVALHO—which meant Mme. NICOLAU, CHRISTINE NILSSON, MICHEL and TROY; and has gained nothing in return. The new director is strongly opposed to the starring system; with insufficient and inexperienced singers, he hopes to form a good company by hard work and much drilling; and the consequence is that "The Last Days of Pompeii," which is certainly equal in merit to its composer's first effort, is a failure. This is pretty well the manager's own opinion, since he has just deemed it necessary to make alterations in the piece and the scenery, which are to be tried to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Besides Mr. BOUCICAULT'S drama of "Lost at Sea," another novelty, in the shape of a burlesque, from the pen of Mr. F. C. BURNAND, has been added, under the title of "The Beast and the Beauty; or No Rose Without a Thorn," at the Royalty....We understand that a project is now on foot for converting the Royal Colosseum, Regent's Park, into an Opera House. An important feature of the scheme is an underground communication between the new Opera House and the Metropolitan Railway....The St. James Theatre will open during the present month under the management of Mrs. JOHN WOOD. Mr. J. R. PLANCHE will superintend all stage arrangements. An operetta by OFFENBACH, a classical English comedy, (probably "The School for Scandal,") and a new ballet will constitute the opening programme....The new drama by Mr. HORACE WIGAN, preparing for the Gaiety Theatre, is, it appears, a version of M. BELOT'S "Dramede la Rue de la Paix," a gloomy but powerful play produced at the Odeon last November. No attempt, we understand, will be made to transfer the essentially French original to English ground. The principal parts will be sustained by Mr. ALFRED WIGAN and Miss NEILSON, the latter of whom has been engaged for the occasion. It is to be hoped, says the London *Daily News*, that this lady's nerves may prove equal to the nightly performance of the lugubrious part of *Julia Vidal*, for poor Mlle. BERNHARDT, the original representative of the character, unfortunately broke down under the task, and in a temporary fit of depression took a dose of laudanum, from the effects of which she was only restored by the timely administration of a strong cup of coffee. The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says the Italian opera (just opened) is not supported by French people. Foreigners, and especially Americans, are the patrons of the Italian lyrical drama. M. BAGIER, the director, has not discovered any new singers; at least there is nothing new in his prospectus. He has reduced his prices this year. The "star system," we may presume, is not successful in Paris. PATTI is made the only attraction. This gifted lady is to compensate for an unworthy orchestra and chorus, and old scenery and shabby dresses. Surely the system is wrong both in the interest of art and finance. To these remarks the correspondent of the *Daily News* adds the remark that it is somewhat curious that in a theatre called Italian because of its representations in that language, BONNEHEE, one of the *débutants*, was a Frenchman, and Mme. KRAUSS, the leading lady artist, a German, and that another, a rising star, Mlle. MORENSI, trolled the *lingua Toscana* in a *bocca* unmistakably Yankee-ana!....Mlle. IRMA MARIE was singing with success in operetta at the Gymnase.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* thinks that GEORGE M. BROOKS, a modest, quiet, scholarly lawyer of Concord, Mass., and brother-in-law of Attorney-General HOAR, will be nominated by the Republicans to succeed Secretary BOUTWELL in Congress.

Unhappy married couples in Maine do not find it necessary to go to Indiana. The Supreme Judicial Court for Knox County, in that State, has just held a two weeks' session, and in that limited time granted twenty-seven applications for divorce.

A passenger on a New-England railroad the other day presented to the conductor a pass for himself "and a corpse." The conductor looked at the man's companion, who was sitting bolt upright, and looking very red in the face for a dead man, and the passenger thereupon explained that he took a corpse with him from Boston, and as he had none to bring back, he thought the road would be quite as willing to carry a live man, and he took his brother with him. The conductor passed on.

There are 53,161 Union soldiers interred in the national cemeteries of the First Military District, not including the burials at Arlington. The names of 19,572 are unknown.

The Hagerstown *Free Press*, one of the most influential Democratic papers in Maryland, is not pleased at the nomination of Colonel WOOLFORD for State Comptroller, but says that it will accept with as good grace as possible what has been prepared for it, and hope for the best.

Governor MARSHALL, of Minnesota, replied to Mr. DONNELLY'S speech in favor of free trade at the Dakota County Fair last week. Mr. DONNELLY responded, and for a while they had a very lively time of it, quite unprecedented at gatherings of this sort.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports that Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON will soon take a trip to Europe. That will be pleasanter than going up Salt River.

Harvard College contemplates greatly enlarging its library building and erecting two new dormitories and a chemical laboratory.

The Providence *Herald* shows that it has learned "the art of putting things," when it says that the commanding officer of the steamer *Bristol* has retired for a time to private life, owing to sudden ill health.

The Democratic editors who nominated HAMILTON STUART for Governor of Texas, by resolution expressed themselves as unalterably opposed to the new Constitution, and declared that they prefer the continuation of military rule to the restoration of the State "on the proposed dishonorable terms."

Burlington, Ill., is using a building stone, found in Indiana, and resembling sandstone in appearance and texture, but which has not a particle of sand in its composition, being so free from grit that it can be cut by a common penknife. It has no stratification, and no causticity when burned. Examined under a microscope, it appears to be a conglomerate, consisting of myriads of minute shells, cemented by some silicious material, with here and there small particles of pure crystallised carbonate of lime, giving it a glistening appearance where fractured.

The Nashville *Union & American* must have astonished its readers on Thursday morning, when it published this special dispatch from Louisville: "The delegates to the Commercial Convention from all parts of the nation, and especially members of both Houses of Congress who are present, express an earnest and almost unanimous desire that ANDREW JOHNSON shall be elected United States Senator. They say the nation demands it."

JOHN P. KNOWLES, the new Judge for the District of Rhode Island, has long held a conspicuous and leading position in the Bar of that State. The Providence *Journal* says that he has represented Providence in the General Assembly, has held the office of City Solicitor, and has acquired a high reputation as Master in Chancery, for which capacity his abilities and legal acquirements have often designated him.

Perhaps the most beautifully printed paper in this country is the *Aldine Press*, published by SUTTON, BOWNE & Co., of this City. Wonderful taste and skill are manifested in its preparation, and a rare pleasure is afforded in looking upon its fair pages.

The vote for the Temperance candidate for Ohio was apparently not remarkably heavy. After considerable search we have discovered the record of 141 votes for him.

Colonel JAMES WORRALL, Civil Engineer, of Harrisburg, Penn., has written an article for the Washington *Chronicle* suggesting the construction of a canal from San Francisco and Norfolk, and seeking to show its practicability.

BRECKINRIDGE.

What He Said at his Old Kentucky Home.

We alluded a day or two since to the welcome given to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE by his old friends in Owen, Kentucky, at the County Fair. We find his remarks in acknowledgment thereof thus reported in the Owen *News*:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—FELLOW CITIZENS: I am happy in being again permitted to meet so many friends as I see assembled before me. For the kindness and cordiality extended to me in the request that I should say a few words to you, I desire to return you my most heartfelt thanks, and to say that, for the warm welcome you have given me, I shall continue to be grateful as long as the pulses of life shall beat.

I suppose you must all be aware that, since my return to Kentucky I have abstained—for reasons satisfactory to myself and unnecessary to mention, but which, if stated, would be equally satisfactory to you—from speaking to the people, and for which I intend to abstain from addressing public audiences, except in my professional capacity. There can, however, be no harm, on an occasion like this, in expressing the satisfaction I have felt in returning, after my extended absence, to my native State, toward which, in all my wanderings, my heart ever turned as the tempest-tossed mariner turns his eye to the polar star. I can never forget that, among my earliest public obligations, were those due to the people of this county, who, at the beginning, gave me their confidence and support, which they continued to exhibit with singular unanimity while I remained in public life. Our early attachments are the strongest and the dearest, and believe me, especially you, my young friends, who now look on me so kindly that the generous emotions, the ardent and uncalculating attachments, the joyous hopes, the bright tints that warm and decorate the morning of life, find no compensation in the more rational, perhaps, but less enthusiastic friendships and the soberer hues that surround our later years.

It would be bootless to dwell on emotions which you can imagine better than I can express. It is enough to say, I feel that if ever a man stood in the midst of friends, I do at this moment. Fellow citizens, nine years have made great changes. Many old friends are gone. I see around me proofs of the advance of another generation. In that time, the budding girl has bloomed into womanhood, and the schoolboy has sprung into the stalwart proportions of manhood. The great contest of arms, at least, is over. I have heard that during the progress of hostilities the "State of Owen" was never wholly conquered. [Laughter.] However this may have been, I am sure that now we all desire amity and peace. The growth of a kind and genial nature has effaced the material ravages of war; it will be well if other scars can be covered by the verdure of the heart. If, with minds elevated by experience and [illegible] by misfortune, and with spirits free, on the one hand, from base subserviency and the cowardly abandonment of our honest convictions, and on the other from an irrational [illegible], we address ourselves to the duties of the future, what brave and true heart can doubt that there yet remains for us and our children a career full of prosperity and honor?

[illegible] again returning his thanks and declining [illegible] to the [illegible] brought his remarks to a close, and was soon surrounded by a throng of friends, all eager to shake his hand and say a kind word.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Fall Races—Fourth and Last Day of the Meeting—The Winners of the Day.

Yesterday was the fourth and last day of the regular Fall meeting at Jerome Park. The weather on the previous day had been so unpropitious, heavy rain falling all night, that it was thought a postponement would be necessary. In the forenoon, however, the clouds cleared up, the sun came out bright and cheering and the departure of visitors to the track became general. The attendance was both large and eminently select and respectable, and had the day been as fine and pleasant as on the previous Saturday, there would undoubtedly have been an enormous concourse of visitors on the track. We believe the American Jockey Club would find it conducive to its interests, and the prosperity and popularity of the turf, to hold its Fall meeting two or three weeks earlier, so as to have a better chance of fine weather. It is argued that by doing so they would run the risk of encountering the equinoctial storms, but there is really no strength in the objection, for if so there would be a much more likely chance of having fine weather, even in case of a postponement. Considering the revenue that accrues to the Harlem Railroad Company by the vast numbers of passengers who take this route to the course, we think that company ought, as a slight acknowledgment of the benefit they derive from the Jerome Park Spring and Fall Meetings, give a purse to be run for at one or both of the annual gatherings. The principal stockholder and ruling spirit of the Company is himself an ardent lover of the horse, and we doubt not but that, if properly approached on the subject, he would respond cheerfully and liberally to the appeal. A race of mile heats, for the "Harlem Railroad Purse," would be an attractive feature of the meetings, and induce large entries. We should also much wish to see the Jockey Club inaugurate the liberal policy of abolishing the system of charging entrance money to purses, even if they adopt the low scale of five per cent. for them. The sum realized by this charge is insignificant in amount, and a matter of indifference to so wealthy and really liberal a body as the American Jockey Club; while the effect of its abolition would be to increase the fields of runners in a surprising manner, and thus add to the public interest in the racing, for the patrons of racing dearly love to see large fields of horses brought out to contend for the different prizes. In the purses yesterday for two-mile heats, and dash a mile and three-quarters, there were only two entries in each, whereas if there had been no entrance money, we are certain there would have been plenty of horses to run for them.

The first race yesterday, the hurdle race, was won cleverly by that promising three year old, *Mitchell*, a son of the imported *Mickey Free*, whose produce in Ireland have been wonderfully successful across country, as hunters, and hurdle and steeple chasers. He has proved a remarkably cheap horse, for he was made a present of by his breeder in Kentucky to Mr. CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, the trainer, last Spring, when the latter was in that State purchasing young stock, and he sold a half interest in him to Mr. TURNER for $150. He bids fair to make, in time, the best hurdler on the turf, for he is a remarkably true and honest runner. The heavy track and extra weight told on *Harry Booth*, and good horse as he is, and despite the fine riding of his jockey DOWNING, he could only gain second money.

The two-year-old sweepstakes confirmed the great racing form of *Remorseless*, who bids fair to rival, if she dose not eclipse, the renown of her fleet sister, *Ruthless*. For the latter, Mr. MORRIS, who knows best her real merits and her great private trials, has ever expressed a warm partiality, and he adheres firmly to the conviction that she far surpasses her younger sister as a racer. That all the family can run, and run fast, is a well-ascertained fact, and the "Barberous Battalion" have so far all distinguished themselves on the turf. We must not neglect to mention the running of *Telegram*, a son of Mr. PURYEAR'S promising American-bred stallion *Censor*, who finished close up with *Remorseless* in a very fast run race, considering the heavy track and the weight carried. The three year race for the Annual Sweepstakes of $500 each was won by Messrs. PURDY & WITHERS, who in *Vespucius* possess a race horse of wonderful speed if he would only run straight and kind. His propensity to bolt is his worst quality, but PALMER, who rode him in this race, let him know that he was the master, and compelled him to go straight and true, although yesterday he tried to bolt, and his rider had to punish him for the attempt. We fancy if PALMER had been on him in the mile-heat race, the Champion Stakes would have gone to the stable of Messrs. PURDY & WITHERS instead of Mr. BELMONT'S, and JETER WALDEN'S cap thrown up instead of JACOB PINCUS' at the victory. *Abdel Kader* had no difficulty in disposing of *Legatee* in the two-mile-heat race, and the winner has been a cheap investment for Mr. DOSWELL, who gave $150 for him when a yearling.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first on the day's programme, and was a handicap for all ages, with the entrance money for the second horse in the race, the winner taking a purse of $500; one mile and three-quarters, over six hurdles. The entries, four in number, were R. SHEA'S brown horse *Eminence*, 4 years, carrying 131 pounds, and ridden by C. ALLOWAY; JAMES THOMPSON'S brown mare *Lobelia*, 6 years, 140 pounds, ridden by ISRAELS; H. B. TODD'S brown horse *Harry Booth*, 6 years, 151 pounds, with DOWNING in the saddle, and C. LITTLEFIELD'S bay gelding *Mitchell*, 3 years, 119 pounds, ridden by HUGH GAFFNEY. *Mitchell* had the call over the other horses, for he was meeting *Harry Booth* on six pounds better terms than in the hurdle race on the first day, which the latter won by half a length only; *Mitchell* on that occasion carrying 120 pounds, and *Booth* 146 pounds. The heavy state of the track, fetlock deep in mud, was also in favor of the light-weight, who is a well-bred youngster, being by imported *Mickey Free* out of a *Sovereign* mare, and promises, with another year's age on him, to make a rare hurdler. He is owned jointly by Mr. JAMES TURNER, of Paterson, and CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, who trains him, and has proved a remarkably cheap bargain to them. In the pools *Mitchell* sold for $600, *Booth* $300, *Lobelia* $330, and *Eminence* $300. The horses got away well together, *Mitchell* first showing in front and cutting out the work; he led a length over the first hurdle at the base of the Clubhouse hill, *Booth* being second over it, *Lobelia* next and *Eminence* last. At the second hurdle, half way along the lower stretch, *Mitchell* was two lengths in front, *Lobelia* leading *Booth* as far, and *Eminence* still last. Despite the heavy ground, all the horses took the hurdles in fine style and without a single mistake. The third hurdle was half way up the quarter stretch, and *Mitchell* still led, with *Lobelia* and *Eminence* next, and *Harry Booth* last over. As they dashed under the string, *Mitchell* was two lengths ahead of the mare, who was as far before *Booth*, and these positions continued unchanged over the two next hurdles. The interest became intense as the horses closed up together as they came up the homestretch to the last hurdle, and the backers of *Booth* were indulging in hopes of his collaring the leader and beating him to the score, as he had done in the previous hurdle race. But the young horse was full of running, and GAFFNEY rode him splendidly; he drew away from his horses as he approached the last hurdle, which he took four lengths in advance of *Lobelia* and *Booth*, and landing safe, had the race in hand, coming home a winner by three lengths; *Harry Booth* second, and *Eminence*, who had passed *Lobelia*, third. Time—3:35.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, purse $500; handicap, for all ages; entrance money to second horse; one mile and three-quarters, over six hurdles.

C. Littlefield's b. g. Mitchell, 3 years, by Mickey Free, dam by Sovereign, 119 lbs., Gaffney........ 1
H. B. Todd's b. h. Harry Booth, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Blonde, 151 lbs., Downing........ 2
R. Shea's br. h. Eminence, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Sister to Vandal, 131 lbs., Alloway........ 3
James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, 6 years, Bonny Scotland, dam Capitola, 140 lbs., Israels........ 4
Time—3:35.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES

of $200 each, half forfeit, with $500 added, was the second race on the card. The distance was one mile and one-eighth, and six out of the fifteen entries came to the post. These were: W. CONSTABLE'S brown colt *Glenbush*, by *Trovatore*, dam *Cyclone*; CARROLL & COAR'S brown colt, by *Doneraile*, dam *Canary Bird*, as yet without a name; M. H. SANFORD'S bay filly *Notice*, by *Lexington* dam *Novice*; A. BELMONT'S chestnut colt *Telegram* by *Censor*, dam imported *Maud* by *Stockwell*; F. MORRIS' chestnut filly *Remorseless* by imported *Eclipse*, dam *Barbarity* (the dam of *Ruthless*,) and H. P. McGRATH'S brown colt *Harbinger* by *Lexington*, out of *Lucy Fowler* (the dam of [illegible]). The great form shown by *Remorseless* at Saratoga and at this present meeting made her an immense favorite, there being a great rush to buy her in the pools. She sold for $400; *Telegram*, $260; *Notice*, $155; and the rest, as the field, for $120. The *Doneraile* colt took the lead, with *Telegram* second and *Remorseless* third; *Glenbush* and *Harbinger* next, but as they went under the string *Glenbush* was in front, with BELMONT'S and MORRIS' following. Going round the upper turn *Remorseless* went up and challenged *Glenbush* for the lead, and the finest race of the day ensued, which [illegible] went past the quarter pole, around the Clubhouse bluff, and along the [illegible] stretch, neither seeming to gain the [illegible] over the other; *Telegram* being [illegible] lengths in rear, the *Doneraile* colt next, and *Notice* still last. Approaching the three-quarter pole, *Remorseless* forged ahead, and was three-quarters of a length in front of *Glenbush* as they swung into the homestretch. Half way up the stretch *Telegram* passed *Glenbush*, and a splendid struggle home ensued, both whip and spur being freely used to the three leaders. *Remorseless*, however, lasted the longest, and running with remarkable gameness, won a magnificent race by a good length and a half, *Telegram* beating *Glenbush* by two lengths for second place, the latter tiring at the finish. Time—2:08¾.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes, for two-year olds, $200 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; one mile and one-eighth.

F. Morris' ch. f. Remorseless, by imported Eclipse, dam Barbarity, 87 pounds, Layton........ 1
A. Belmont's ch. c. Telegram, by Censor, dam imported Maud, 90 pounds, W. Miller........ 2
Wm. Constable's br. c. by Trovatore, dam Cyclone, 90 pounds, Palmer........ 3
Carroll & Coar's br. c. by Doneraile, dam Canary Bird, 90 pounds, Lee........ 0
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Notice, by Lexington, dam Novice, 87 pounds, Dowd........ 0
H. P. McGrath's br. c. Harbinger, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, 90 pounds, Brown........ 0
Time—2:08¼.

THE ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES

for three-year olds, $500 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, two miles, was the next race. This was the most important event of the day, the stake being very valuable, worth $6,750, and the horses entered being of the highest class. There were seventeen entries, of which the following six came to the post: R. W. CAMERON'S black filly *Invercauld*, by *St. Albans*, dam *Eleanor*; A. BELMONT'S imported bay colt *Glenelg*, by *Citadel*, dam *Babta*; PURDY & WITHERS' chestnut colt *Vespucius*, by *Planet*, dam *Columbia*; M. H. SANFORD'S bay filly *Niagara*, by *Lexington*, dam *Bayleaf*; W. COTTRILL'S chestnut colt *Cottrill*, by *Daniel Boone*, dam *Maggie G.*; and H. B. McGRATH'S chestnut gelding *Blarney Stone*, by *Rhynodine*, dam *Roxana*. The betting on this race was very heavy; *Glenelg*, the winner of the Travers and Champion Stakes, being the favorite, he bringing, in pools, $1,400; *Cottrill*, $850; *Invercauld*, $420; the field, $300. CHARLES MILLER, who rode *Glenelg* in the Champion Stakes, was now on *Cottrill*; Captain MOORE having the first, and Mr. BELMONT the second claim on his services. PALMER had the mount on *Vespucius*, HENNESSY on the favorite, GILPATRICK on *Invercauld*, HARDY DURHAM on *Blarney Stone*, and WILLIAMS on *Niagara*. A finer looking lot of three-year olds are rarely seen in one race, and the issue was awaited in breathless suspense by the assemblage. The start was not a good one; *Invercauld* and *Blarney Stone* getting off three lengths ahead, *Vespucius* next, *Cottrill* and *Glenelg* together, and *Niagara*, who had her head turned the opposite way when the flag fell, being left far behind. Considering the loss of ground at the start, she ran remarkably well, and finished well up. At the quarter pole *Blarney Stone* was leading *Glenelg* half a length, *Vespucius* being third; *Cottrill*, fourth; *Invercauld*, fifth; and Mr. SANFORD'S filly far behind. Skirting the base of the hill, *Glenelg* showed in front, fully two lengths before *Blarney Stone*, with the others in thesame positions. Reappearing in sight, *Glenelg* was seen three lengths ahead, making the running at his best pace, *Blarney Stone* second, and *Vespucius* a length before *Cottrill*. At the turn into the homestretch, *Glenelg's* lead was reduced to half a length, *Vespucius* having passed *Blarney Stone*, and challenged the favorite. A fine race between these two ensued in coming up the homestretch, and as they went under the string on the first mile *Vespucius* was leading *Glenelg* half a length, *Cottrill* as far behind *Glenelg*, *Blarney Stone*, *Invercauld* and *Niagara* following in successive order. On the turn *Cottrill* shot past *Glenelg*, and challenged *Vespucius* for the lead, and, as they went past the quarter pole and around the Clubhouse hill, they were yoked together; *Vespucius* having, if anything, a shade the best of it. As they came in sight again *Vespucius* was seen a length ahead, *Cottrill* twice as far before the favorite, and *Invercauld* fourth. On the lower stretch, *Cottrill* deprived *Vespucius* of the lead, and his backers exultingly shouted "*Cottrill* wins." But their cries were premature, for PALMER, on *Vespucius*, was only taking a pull at his horse and allowing *Cottrill* the lead on sufferance, for, after passing the three-quarter pole, where *Cottrill* and *Glenelg* were both in front of *Vespucius*, the latter was let out, and *Cottrill* dying away in BROCK'S hands from sheer want of condition, the race was left to *Glenelg* and *Vespucius*. The latter ran with wonderful steadiness and gameness, and beating *Glenelg* in speed and staying the longest, won a most exciting race by three-quarters of a length; *Invercauld* passing *Cottrill* half way up, and gaining third place. Time—3:54.

THIRD RACE.—Annual Sweepstakes for three-year olds; $500 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; two miles.

Purdy & Withers' ch. c. Vespucius, by Planet, dam Columbia, 110 lbs., Palmer........ 1
A. Belmont's b. c. Glenelg, by Citadel, dam Babta, 110 lbs., Hennessy........ 2
R. W. Cameron's br. f. Invercauld, by St. Albans dam Eleanor, 107 lbs., Gilpatrick........ 3
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Niagara, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, 107 lbs., Williams........ 0
Wm. Cottrill's ch. c. Cottrill, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., 110 lbs., C. Miller........ 0
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Blarney Stone, by Rhynodyne, dam Roxanna, 110 lbs., Durham........ 0
Time—3:54.

THE TWO-MILE-HEAT RACE

for a purse of $800, had only two entries, T. W. DOSWELL'S brown horse *Abdel Kader*, 4 years, by Australian dam *Rescue*, 108 pounds, and BOWIE & HALL'S bay horse *Legatee*, 3 years, dam *Levity*, 95 pounds. The betting was $100 to $25 on *Abdel Kader*, who had proved his ability to stay over a distance of ground by winning the four mile purse at Saratoga, beating *Vauxhall* and *General Yorke*. He made the running in both heats from start to finish, and won like a race horse in 3:54, 3:54¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $800, for all ages; two-mile heats.

Thomas W. Doswell's br. h. Abdel Kader, 4 years, Australian, dam Rescue, 108 pounds, Hennessy...1 1
Bowie & Hall's b. h. Legatee, 3 years. Lexington, dam Levity, 95 pounds, Stoops........2 2
Time—3:54, 3:54¾.

THE HANDICAP RACE,

for horses only that had run at the meeting, had only two runners, H. P. McGRATH'S brown gelding *Duffy*, 3 years, 87 pounds, and C. LITTLEFIELD'S chestnut mare *Hira*, 101 pounds. *Duffy* was the favorite at $100 to $50, the takers of odds fielding strongly, as *Hira* was known to be a very fast mare, and they thought she would be able to stay the distance. They were, however, disappointed, for little BROWN took *Duffy* to the front when the flag fell, sent him along at a rattling rate, and the mare, unable to live the pace, gave it up on the last half mile, and was beaten ten lengths. No time was taken in this race by the timers. This was the best race of the meeting.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500 handicap for horses only that have run during the meeting; entrance money to second horse, if three or more start. One mile and three-quarters.

H. P. McGrath's br. g. Duffy, 3 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam Olio, 87 pounds, Brown........ 1
C. Littlefield's ch. m. Hira, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Hegira, 101 pounds, Lee........ 2
No Time Taken.

Mr. CHESTER BULLOCK, whose advertisement appears in another column, is creating a sensation in dry goods' circles by the extraordinary low prices at which he is selling his stock. Importing his own goods' he can and is retailing at close wholesale prices; thereby saving the jobber's and retailer's profit to the consumer. The crowds at his stores every day are a sufficient guarantee of his fair dealing and of the quality of the goods he is selling.—*Evening Press.*

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Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores. Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Use Lyon's Katharion for the Hair. —*Advertisement.*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Have you ever befouled your grey hair with the viscid dyes or worse preparations offered as substitutes. If so, they disgust you of course, but let not that prevent you from using PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which is clear and harmless as water, in all respects agreeable, and effects the desired object thoroughly and satisfactorily.—*Advertisement.*

Caution to the Public.

An attempt is being made to humbug the public into the belief that it requires two bottles of different preparations to restore gray hair to its natural color, represented as unlike any article ever before known—Perfectly Safe, Harmless and Wholesome—while at the same time they contain the ingredients of the Poisonous Hair Preparations made from Sulphur, Lead, Silver, Mercury, or other Metallic Poisons, only put up in a new style or dress, to disguise them; to prove which, mix the contents of the two bottles together, and instantly the sediment peculiar to the Sulphur and Sugar of Lead preparations appears. But the most certain and delicate test to discover Metallic Poisons, and which every person who prizes his health should try before using any article for Restoring or Dyeing the Hair, is by dropping the suspected article on a small piece of the Hydriodate of Potash, and if it produces a yellow color it will show the presence of Lead or Zinc; if a red color, it contains Mercury; in either case, they should be rejected as exceedingly injurious to the health. Apply this infallible test to the EGYPTIAN HAIR COLORING, and no such results are produced, proving thereby its Harmlessness and Superiority over any other article. It is free from sediment, leaves no stain on the skin, and does not in any manner resemble the Poisonous Hair Preparations now in such general use. The EGYPTIAN HAIR COLORING is the Cheapest, Safest and most Effectual article for restoring the natural color and condition of the hair that is sold. Depot for the United States at the Wholesale Drug Warehouse of

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

WARD—KING.—On Saturday, Oct. 16, at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., by Rev. H. C. Potter, assisted by Rev. J. C. Eccleston, EDMUND A. WARD to FANNY, daughter of Rufus King.

DIED.

BARD.—At her residence on Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 14, in the 89th year of her age, CATHARINE CRUGER, widow of the late William Bard.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those her son, John Bard, and son-in-law, R. K. Delafield, are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARTHOLOMEW.—On Friday, Oct. 15, FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 43 West 37th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood, from his late residence, on Monday, at 10½ o'clock.

BROWN.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 15, SARAH B. BROWN, wife of Thomas M. Brown, aged 62 years and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, No. 621 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUTTER.—At Detroit, Mich., on Sunday morning, Oct. 10, 1869, JULIA E. SMITH, wife of Edward H. Butter and daughter of Mr. Oren Smith, of New-York City.

NEAFIE.—At Little Falls, on Friday, Oct. 15, SARAH, widow of the late John R. Neafie, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 17, at 1 o'clock, at the Reformed Church, Little Falls, N. J.

☞ Newark *Sentinel* please copy.

WHITTEMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday night, Oct. 15, MARGARET W. WHITTEMORE, widow of the late Aaron E. Whittemore, of Boston, Mass., aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, George W. Olney, No. 84 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER GREAT OPENING
AT THE
WHOLESALE STORE,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
(ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK,)
NOW SELLING AT
RETAIL.

ON MONDAY, OCT. 18,
I shall open a large assortment of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
SILK PLUSHES FOR SUITS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
HOSIERY AND FANCY GOODS,
Just received by last English steamer, all of which will be
RETAILED AT CLOSE WHOLESALE PRICES,
which affords a saving to the consumer of from 25 to 100 per cent., (when compared with regular retail prices,) as thousands can testify who have patronized me during the past week.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
NOS. 501 BROADWAY AND 56 MERCER-ST.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY AT RETAIL OF THE WHOLESALE STORE,
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SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS, FROM OCT. 11.

Black Silks in all widths and qualities.
Beautiful striped Silks at $1, worth $1 85.
French Merinoes at 60c., worth $1.
4-4 American Merinoes at 30c., worth 60c.
Best American Delaines at 15c, worth 20c.
Empress Cloths at 50c., worth $1.
Epinglines at 60c., worth $1.
(Black Alpacas of the celebrated Bull's Head Brand, of which I have the exclusive sale.)

Nos.		Nos.	
120......at 25c., worth	40	125......at 70c., worth	$1 00
121......at 30c., worth	50	126......at 75c., worth	1 10
122......at 40c., worth	60	127......at 80c., worth	1 20
123......at 50c., worth	75	128......at 90c., worth	1 30
124......at 60c., worth	85	129......at $1, worth	1 40

Poplin Alpacas, Black and Colors, 25c. to 80c., worth 40c. to $1 25.
Paisley Shawls, Long and Square, great variety.
Wool Shawls, Long and Square, great variety.
Arabs, great variety.
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Paris Cut Kid Gloves, of my own importation, $1 50, worth $1 85.
Vienna Cut Kid Gloves, 90c., worth $1 50.

LACES, real and imitation, great assortment; 10, 11 and 12-4 TOILET QUILTS, TABLE LINEN, TOWELS and NAPKINS; LACE, HEMSTITCHED and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS; LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWARE, DRESS TRIMMINGS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, PARIS BRONZES and JEWELRY, COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, THREADS, and thousands of articles which cannot be enumerated here, but must be seen to be appreciated.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A Scientific Treatise, disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Selection, and showing who may and who may not Marry. By the author of "New Physiognomy," "How to Read Character," and Editor of the *Phrenological Journal*. Price, sent free by first post, $1 50. Extra gilt, $2. Address SAMUEL R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all booksellers.

Also, "The Right Word in the Right Place," 75 cents. "How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave and How to do Business," $2 25. "Oratory, Sacred and Secular, with a Chairman's Guide," $1 50. Weaver's Works, comprising "Hopes and Helps," "Aims and Aids," and "The Ways of Life," $3. "Æsop's Fables," pictorial edition, $1. Pope's "Essay on Man," illustrated, $1. "Man in Genesis and in Geology," $1. Sent by return mail on receipt of price.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BISHOP BEDELL WILL PREACH in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. W. T. EGBERT will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—THE "NEW St. Ann's on the Heights," corner of Clinton and Livingston sts., will, D. V., be opened with religious services on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. The morning service will be at 11½ o'clock, when Bishop McILVAINE will preach the Inaugural Sermon. The evening service will be at 8 o'clock, when Bishop LITTLEJOHN will preach a historical discourse.

The Salutatory Sermons by the Rector, Dr. SCHENCK, will be delivered on the following Sunday.

Doors will be opened at 11¼ at the opening service. The Clergy and Laity of this and neighboring cities are cordially invited to attend.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF Sunday School Teachers will hold their monthly meeting in the Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered on *Teachers' Meetings* by Rev. H. B. HOLMES, of Kingston, N. Y.; on *Sunday School Music* by PHILIP PHILLIPS, Esq., and on *The Philosophy of Teaching* by Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING AT THE Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., a few doors from Chatham-square.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, Hon. HORACE GREELEY and Rev. WM. C. VAN METER will address the meeting, and the Sunday School children will sing some of their sweetest songs. A pleasant time is anticipated. A cordial invitation to the public is extended. Exercises commence promptly at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. E. V. KING, of Passaic, N. J., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the Youths' Missionary Association of Spring-st. Church, near Varick-st., will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. JAMES M. LUDLOW and Rev. WM. AIKMAN, D. D. Singing by the children of the school. All are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF the East (formerly Cannon-st.) Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. ZELOTES GRENELL, Sr., who was the first pastor of the church, will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All who have been members of the Church, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancy and Rivington sts.—The Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. PEASE, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. G. LANSING TAYLOR (the pastor) will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Present Temperance Crisis.* Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and all others are cordially and particularly invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday Schools at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTErian Church, north side, west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. EVENING—*The Fourth Commandment—The weekly Day of Rest a Divine Institution.*

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., New-York City.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, Pastor, will preach next SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Mutual Sympathy.* Evening, 7½. Subject—*Courtship and Marriage.* Seats free.

MISS NETTIE M. PEASE, TRANCE speaker, will discourse before the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH. —Rev. Dr. BUTLER will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and address the Sunday School at 2 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. McALLISTER, at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M., Right Rev. Bishop GREENE at 10½ A. M., Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 3 P. M. for Deaf Mutes, and Right Rev. Bishop ROBERTSON at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Rev. J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M., and children's service at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Cross the bridge at 83d-st.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING.—ELDER H. K. FLAGG, formerly of the Memphis Mission, will be with the Church No. 138 West 24th-st., three times on the Sabbath. Love Feast in the afternoon. Ordination in the evening.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38th-st., A. W. FRASER, Sexton and Undertaker; office No. 24 East 38th-st. The Sexton is at the church MONDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS from 8 to 10 o'clock for the letting of pews.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-av. Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. W. H. FERRIS, Presiding Elder of New-York District, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. W. LIGHTBOURN, of Wilmington Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. P. CORBIT, at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., near Macdougal, Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector.—Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. N. B.—Strangers welcomed.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. E. L. JANES will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. J. H. LIGHTBURN, of the Philadelphia Conference, in the EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEW, SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P.M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church.—Rev. NELSON MILLARD will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Sunday evening lecture—*The Divine Problem for Men of Science.*

BISHOP CLARKSON, OF NEBRASKA, will preach at the Church of the Heavenly Rest (5th-av., two doors above 45th-st.,) on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Bishop ROBERTSON, of Missouri, at 4 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D., OF Virginia, will preach in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

A FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at the corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

REV. E. F. REMINGTON WILL (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, in West 11th-st., corner of Waverley-place, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 17, morning and evening. The public invited. Subject, morning, *The Only True Protestantism.*

DR. HENRY M. SCUDDES WILL preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the Church corner of 29th-st. and 6th-av. In the evening, 7½ o'clock, Church corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. W. R. BROOKS, of Hamilton, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. B. SIMMONS at 7½ P. M.

HEAVEN—WHAT SWEDENBORG SAYS about it. A lecture, by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, at Cooper Union, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

DOWN WITH ROME!—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*What God Will Soon Do With the Roman Beast.*

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th-st.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG, Pastor. Strangers welcomed.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Home Chapel, No. [illegible] 29th-st. The Rector will preach.

REV. E. R. ATWILL, RECTOR OF St. Paul's, Burlington, Vt., will preach in St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING, service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between [illegible] sts., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 17. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7½. At evening service seats free.

THE FAIR IN THE NEW CHURCH of the Dominican Fathers will continue one more week. Amusements every evening.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 8th-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. H. S. FOSTER, D. D.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 16, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64 ... 119⅛
3,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new ... 117⅝
2,000 do ... c 117⅝
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '67 ... 117⅝
5,000 do ... 117⅝
5,000 do ... b10 117⅝
10,000 U.S. 6s, Cur. ... 107⅜
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68 c ... 117⅝
1,000 do ... 117⅜
500 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C. c ... 108⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. ... 54⅜
8,000 Tenn. S. 6s, ex c., 2d call ... 61
4,000 Ga. St. 7s ... 92
1,000 N. C. St. 6s ... 47⅜
3,000 N. C. St. 6s, new ... 40⅜
3,000 do spec. tax ... 44⅝
2,000 do ... 45
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is. ... 88⅝
500 Cal. 7s ... 122
2,000 Va. St. 6s ex c., bet. call ... 50
2,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87 ... 90
2,000 Erie 3d M. ... 85
2,000 Cen. Pa. R. R. G. Bds. ... 93
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st ... 92½
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. conv. bds. ... 92
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. ex ... 89
20,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88 ... 84
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. ... 84
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st ... 99
1,000 do ... 98⅝
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d ... 90
1,000 C. & P. 4th M. ... 78
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M. ... 91⅛
1,000 St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. bds. ... 81
10,000 M. & St. P. 1st ... 89
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. R. 1st M. ... 77⅜
5,000 do ... 78
4,000 Lake S. Div. Bs. ... 83
10 Merchants' Bank ... 130
64 Bk. of Commerce ... 125⅛
10 Park Bank ... 166⅛
200 West. U. Tel. ... 36⅜
100 Mariposa Pf. ... 16⅛
300 Pacific Mail ... 57⅛
100 do ... 57⅜
200 do ... b30 57⅜
100 do ... 57
25 Del. & Hud. Can. ... 123⅛
100 Wells-Far. Ex. ... 22⅛

100 Adams Exp. ... 57¾
100 do ... 58
100 do ... 58⅛
100 Am. M. U. Ex. ... 36
100 U. S. Ex. ... 58⅛
700 N. Y. Cen. ... 179
200 do ... 179⅛
200 do ... 179⅝
500 do ... 179⅜
200 do ... 179⅜
600 Erie ... 31
200 do ... 31⅛
100 do ... 31⅛
100 do ... 30⅞
500 do ... 30¾
100 Hudson R. ... b10 163
200 do ... 162¾
200 Harlem R. ... 131
1800 Reading ... 95⅞
200 do ... 95¾
200 do ... 96
200 L. S. & M. So. ... 91
300 do ... 90⅞
1500 do ... 90⅝
1000 do ... 90⅜
600 do ... 90⅜
25 Panama R. ... 222
50 C., C., C. & Ind. R. ... 75
30 do ... 75⅛
200 Chi. & N. W. ... 71⅜
600 do ... 71⅝
8 do ... 72
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 83⅝
100 do ... 84⅛
300 Chi. & R. I. ... 108⅜
200 Mil. & St. P. ... 66
100 do ... 65⅞
100 do ... 65⅝
100 do ... 65¾
100 do ... 65⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b10 80
300 do ... 80
100 do ... s3 79⅞
200 do ... 80
200 Tol., W. & W. ... 64
400 do ... bet. call 64⅛
100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. ... 77
10 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar. ... 85⅛
50 do ... 85⅛
100 do ... 85
200 do ... 84⅞
300 Alt. & T. H. ... 30
200 Ohio & Miss ... 27
200 H. & St. J. R. Pf. ... 108
200 Col., C. & I. C. R. ... 24⅛
200 do ... 24⅛
11 New-Jersey R. b. c. ... 120

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C. s3 119⅝
2,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C. ... 108⅜
$10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new ... c 117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$55,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. ... 54⅛
1,000 N. C. St. 6s, n. ... 40⅛
3,000 do spec. tax ... 44⅛
20,000 do ... 44⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s ... 87⅛
1,000 Ala. S. 8s, bds. ... 92⅛
15,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c. ... 50⅛
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st ... 100⅛
300 West. U. T. ... 36⅛
200 U. S. Ex. ... 58⅜
300 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 182⅛
100 do ... 182⅜
100 do ... 183
100 do ... 182⅜
100 do ... s3 182⅝
100 do ... 182
200 do ... s3 181⅝

10 Pacific Mail ... 59
100 do ... 58⅛
100 Quick. M. Co. b. c. ... 12⅛
200 Erie ... 31⅛
100 Hudson R. ... 165
400 Harlem ... 132
900 Lake S. & M. S. ... 90⅞
100 Chi. & N. W. ... 71⅝
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 84
100 Mil. & St. P. ... 66⅛
100 do ... 66⅝
100 do ... 67
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 81
20 do ... 81⅛
300 T., W. & W. ... 64
200 Del., L. & W. ... 110⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. ... 27⅛
100 Mor. & Es. ... 88⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$25,000 Am'n Gold ... c 130
100 Cumberland ... 26⅛
300 do ... b3 26⅛
300 Mariposa Pref. ... 16⅛
200 do ... b10 16⅛
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. ... 57⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 178⅛
200 L. S. & M. S. R. ... 90⅛
100 do ... 90⅛

400 Reading ... 95
200 Ohio & Miss ... b3 26⅛
100 do ... 26⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. ... 71⅛
100 do ... s3 71⅛
100 do ... c 71⅛
100 do ... 71⅛
100 Erie ... 30⅛

SATURDAY, Oct. 16—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the day varied very slightly from 130 ₱ cent. The business is now chiefly of a trade and banking character—Gold to pay Customs and to settle Foreign Bills of Exchange. Although the Treasury Office sold during the week $3,000,000, it took in for Customs $3,167,192. The shipments of Gold to Europe were $1,010,513, and remittances of Gold to Boston, to pay Customs, we understand to be about $1,500,000. These operations reduce the Specie average at Bank $1,114,456, while there is an unexpected increase of $1,211,916 in Greenbacks. The Banks reduce their Loans $2,211,990, and their general line of Deposits $571,729.

The Money market of the week closes easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers on call, and 7@9 ₱ cent. on short date Merchant paper of the best class. The Foreign Exchanges leave off 109⅝ for 60 days on London Bankers' bills. There is a free supply of Produce Bills on the market made against direct New-York exports and against Cotton Shipments from the Southern ports.

The Public funds were dull at Friday's quotation, but the light business registered at the Stock Exchange is rather a sign of indisposition on the part of the public to sell than of actual heaviness in the market. The amounts offered at the going quotations are very light. The 5-20s of 1867 are 117¾@117⅞; the 1862s, 120¼@120⅜ ₱ cent.

The Southern State Bonds were fairly supported at the Stock Exchange, and the New-York and Western Railways decidedly better throughout the list, the speculation being led by New-York Central, which, from 177½ ₱ cent., rapidly advanced to 183@185 ₱ cent. Hudson River followed up to 165 ₱ cent., and Harlem to 135 ₱ cent., and this good feeling in the Vanderbilt Stocks imparted some confidence to most of the Western Roads, among which Lake Shore was again the favorite, though the extreme rise of Friday was not maintained.

Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OCT. 16.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	120¼	120¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	117¾	117¾
American Gold Coin	130	130⅛
Bills of London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds on Tennessee	54¾	54½
Old Tennessees	60¾	60½
North Carolina Bonds, new	41	40⅛
Old North Carolinas	47½	47½
New-York Central	177¾	184¼
Reading Railway	94⅞	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	108¼
Northwest Common	71⅛	73
Northwest Preferred	83½	84¾
Pacific Mail Company	56¾	59
St. Paul Preferred	80½	81¼
St. Paul Common	66½	67
Hudson River	160	165
Lake Shore	90⅛	92
Erie	32⅛	30⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛	27¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881 ... 119¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881 ... 119⅝
5-20 reg., 1862 ... 115⅛
5-20 coup., 1862 ... 120⅛
5-20 coup., 1864 ... 119⅛
5-20 coup., 1865 ... 119⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865 ... 117¾
5-20 coup., 1867 ... 117¾
5-20 coup., 1868 ... 117¾
10-40 reg. ... 107⅜
10-40 coup. ... 108⅛
6s Currency ... 107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Illinois Con. 6s, 1877 ... 101
Illinois Con. 6s, 1879 ... 101
Indiana 5 ₱ cent. ... 98⅛
Michigan 7 ₱ ct., 1878 ... 100
Tennessee 6s, ex-cou. ... 60⅛
Tennessee 6s, N. Bds. ... 54⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup. ... 49
Virginia 6s, N. Bds. ... 55
North Carolina 6s ... 47
North Carolina N. Bs ... 40⅛
North Caro. Sp. Tax ... 44⅛
South Carolina N. Bs. ... 65
Missouri 6s ... 86⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss. ... 88
La. 6s, Levee Bds. ... 63⅛
New-York Reg. B. L. ... 107
New-York Cou. B. L. ... 107
N. Y. 7s, C. L., 1872 ... 100
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873 ... 100
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874 ... 100
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875 ... 100
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877 ... 102
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878 ... 102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83 ... 90
N. Y. Central 6s, R. E. ... 87
N. Y. Central 6s, Sub. ... 87
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83 ... 85
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80 ... 82
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88 ... 82
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70 ... 99
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85 ... 102½
Harlem 1st M. ... 100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M. ... 90⅛
Mic. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. ... 96
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M. ... 90⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70 ... 117
Alt. & T. H. 1st M. ... 92
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf. ... 81
Chic. & N. W. S. Fund ... 92
Chic. & N. W. 1st M. ... 88
Cons'd 7 ₱ c. Con. ... 91
[illegible] J. L. G. ... 106
Del., L. & W. 1st M. ... 94⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex'd. ... 84
Tol. & W. 2d M. ... 84
Gt. Western 1st M., '88 ... 84
Gt. Western 2d M., '88 ... 82
Gal. & Chic. Ext'd ... 90
Chic. & R. I. 1st M. ... 97⅛
Chic., R. I. & Pacific ... 94
Morris & Essex 1st M. ... 99⅛
Morris & Essex 2d M. ... 91⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. Fund. ... 93
N. J. Central 1st M. ... 97
N. J. Central new bds. ... 96⅛
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st M. ... 96⅛
Pitts. S. W. & C. 2d M. ... 93⅛
Pitts. F. W. & C. 3d M. ... 89
Clev. & Pitts. C. S. Fd. ... 89
Clev. & Pitts. 3d M. ... 90
Clev. & Pitts. 4th M. ... 72⅛
Chic. & Alt. S. Fund. ... 95
Chic. & Alt. 1st M. ... 95
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. ... 90
Peninsula R. R. Bds. ... 90
St. L. & Iron M. Bds. ... 90⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st M. s. 10 ... 100⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10 ... 97
Mil. & St. P. Fund. ... 85
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d ... 85
Chic. & Mil. 1st M. ... 95
Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M. ... 77
Col., Chic. & I. 1st M. ... 77
Boston, H. & E. guar. ... 93
Tol., P. & War. E. D. ... 82⅛
Central Pacific Bonds ... 93

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ... 131
Manhattan ... 132
Merchants' ... 130
Mechanics' ... 130
Union ... 130
America ... 143
City ... [illegible]
Phenix ... 109⅛
North River ... 100
Tradesmen's ... 150
Fulton ... 131
National ... 111
Merchants' Exch'nge ... 118
Commerce ... [illegible]
Broadway ... [illegible]
Ocean ... [illegible]
American Exchange ... 118
Chatham ... 170
Bank of the Republic ... 118
Bank of N. America ... 105
Hanover ... 100
Irving ... 113
Metropolitan ... 113
Market ... 124
Nassau ... 108
Continental ... 99⅛
St. Nicholas ... 105
Commonwealth ... 110⅛
Importers' & Trad'rs ... 140
Park ... 166
Central National ... 111
Fourth National ... 101⅛
Ninth National ... 103
Bankers' & Brok's' As. ... 99

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 15, 1869, was $2,418,333.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—OCT. 16.

Reported by Telegraph to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	
City 6s, New	100⅛	100⅜
Camden and Amboy	119	120
Pennsylvania Central	56⅛	56⅜
Reading	95	95⅛
Catawissa Preferred	37	37⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28⅛
Northern Central	..	*47⅛
Lehigh Navigation	33	33⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$93,275,159 77
Gold receipts	650,178 11
Gold payments	1,952,218 28
Gold balance	83,743,692 60
Currency receipts	1,588,678 21
Currency payments	448,926 41
Currency balance	6,744,380 16
General balance	90,796,088 40
Included in Gold receipts—Customs	310,000 00
Canceled Gold certificates sent to Washington	912,000 00

Report of specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 16, 1869:

Oct. 12—Steamship Hammonia, London—British gold	$111,600
Mexican dollars	24,000
Oct. 12—Steamship Hammonia, Paris—Gold bars	43,938
Spanish doubloons	63,600
Foreign coin	3,000
Silver bars	1,500
Oct. 13—Steamship China, Liverpool—British gold	200,000
Oct. 14—Steamship Main, Bremen—Foreign silver	2,700
Oct. 14—Steamship Main, London—Mexican dollars	25,410
Gold bars	61,701
British gold	48,400
American gold	240,000
Oct. 14—Morro Castle, Havana—Spanish gold	1,545
Oct. 16—Steamship City of Washington, Liverpool—Silver bars	32,500
British gold	9,730
Oct. 16—Steamship Lafayette, Havre—Gold bars	43,000
Silver bars	600
Foreign coin	33,900
Oct. 16—Steamship Alaska, Aspinwall—American silver	63,389
Total	$1,010,513

The earnings of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad for the years ending Aug. 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$891,091 20	$978,830 50
From freight	632,454 06	774,786 80
From expresses	114,709 50	56,309 41
From mails	55,627 28	23,754 48
From rents, &c.	3,452 35	8,001 01
Total	$1,697,334 39	$1,811,682 20
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road and bridges	$326,427 99	$312,837 50
Wood, coal and oil	96,318 14	111,102 02
Material and labor on engines and cars and new cars and engines	224,838 38	243,646 91
Transportation account and general expenses	325,367 95	347,886 94
Station repairs and improvements	48,009 83	55,227 82
Lost and damaged goods, gratuities, &c.	3,472 79	7,677 36
Total	$1,024,935 08	$1,078,378 55
Net earnings	$672,399 31	$733,303 65
Interest and taxes	190,808 50	185,084 24
Balances	$481,590 81	$548,219 41

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1868-69 show an increase of $114,347 81, with an increase in expenses of $53,443 47—making the increase in net earnings, $60,904 34. The balance remaining after the payment of interest and taxes is $66,628 60 more than that of the preceding year. The gross receipts from passengers exceed those of the previous year by $87,739 30. The receipts from transportation of freight exceed those of the previous year by $112,332 74. The receipts from express companies are $58,400 09 less than those of the previous year, for the reason that for the first seven months of that year, the company was running a daily express freight train for the sole accommodation of the express companies, while for the year just past it has been furnishing to those companies only the facilities afforded by its regular passenger trains. The receipts for mail service are $31,872 89 less than those reported from that source one year since, for the reason that the amount then reported included a sum of about $35,000 received in that year, for services previously performed.

The income of the company from all sources during the year was as follows:

Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1868	$170,573 87
Earnings of the road, as above	1,811,682 20
Sale of shares of stock	11,552 00
Real estate	425 00
Total	$1,993,933 07
Thus accounted for—	
Dividends	$395,689 00
Interest	55,850 63
Operating and repairing road, &c.	1,142,783 15
State and National taxes	129,233 61
Steamboat *Orient*	2,989 11
New wharf, New Haven	45,828 57
Fractional parts of shares purchased by the company	10,460 00
Windsor Locks and Suffield Railroad company	1,344 18
Real estate in Connecticut	1,220 00
Bond No. 431	1,000 00
Balance debt due Company increased	49,207 45
Cash	158,327 37
Total, as above	$1,993,933 07

The following from the *Ledger* presents a general statement of the affairs of the Company, Sept. 1, 1869:

Capital stock	$3,300,000 00
Bonds	927,000 00
Contingent fund	427,875 65
Reserved fund	150,000 00
Profit and loss	252,011 41
Dividends unpaid	7,097 00
Debts due by the Company	62,805 64
Total	$5,126,789 70
Railway, building, grounds, &c.	$3,407,284 76
Real estate, land and dwellings	132,317 43
Bonds purchased	38,000 00
Tomlinson Bridge stock	8,888 67
Equipment engines and cars	254,000 00
Wood, stock and tools, on hand	253,440 07
Debts due the Company, including accounts due from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company unadjusted, and funds in hands of agents	454,697 48
Connecticut River Bridge	176,577 36
Steamboat Orient	196,083 81
New wharf, New-Haven	45,828 57
Windsor Locks and Suffield Railroad Company	1,344 18
Cash	158,327 37
Total	$5,126,789 70

President, W. P. BURRALL. Directors, W. P. Burrall, Chester W. Chapin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Ezra C. Read, Eli Butler, Julius Catlin, C. M. Pond, H. C. Robinson, E. G. Howe. Secretary, S. P. Conner. Treasurer, C. M. Pond. Superintendent, E. M. Reed.

The Cooperstown, N. Y., *Freeman's Journal*, of Oct. 15, says:

"There is a more active inquiry in the country for prime hops, and a slight advance in prices. Hops that three weeks ago would not command over 12½c.@14c., now readily bring 15c., while for strictly prime 16c. are offered, in some cases, for a very superior lot, perhaps a fraction over."

The Richmond *Whig*, of Oct. 15, gives the following comparison of the receipts of leading articles of merchandise, at Richmond, by the canal, for the three fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1869:

	1866-7	1867-8	1868-9
Barytes, tons	450	433	18
Butter, lbs	70,441	25,963	19,375
Cement and lime, bbls	5,908	21,214	24,222
Coal, tons	41,150	45,285	38,684
Corn, bushels	92,897	128,292	75,891
Flour, bbls	14,572	25,967	29,206
Hay, &c., bales	8,256	10,922	13,965
Iron, pig, tons	2,418	3,555	6,323
Manganese, tons	146	124	2,785
Oats, bushels	38,733	95,977	66,883
Stems, hhds	200	289	177
Tobacco, hhds	7,035	9,753	9,899
Do manufactured pkgs	2,820	20	202
Wheat, bushels	103,430	154,245	246,337
Wood, cords	9,010	10,555	10,366

The receipts of other articles during the last fiscal year included:

6,310 bushels cornmeal, 12,570 bushels rye, 1,997 bushels potatoes, 49,028 lbs. bacon, 245,539 lbs. green and dried fruit, 3 horses, 511 cattle, 422 sheep, 198 hogs, 24,385 empty barrels, 2,456 tons ice, 4,972 tons iron ore, 95 tons copper ore, 15 tons lead ore, 8,577 tons lumber, 18,224 tons granite, 3,098 tons slate, 650 tons tan bark, 1,674 tons sand, 82 tons mill offal, 179 tons agricultural lime, 857,960 bricks, &c.

The receipts of some of these articles for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868, were:

167,352 lbs. fruit, 862 cattle, 6,318 tons iron ore, 10,486 tons lumber, 10,864 tons granite, 1,153 tons slate, and 325,000 bricks.

It will be observed that there is a large falling off in the receipts of butter, corn and oats and a considerable decrease in coal, while there is a notable increase in the receipts of cement, hay, flour and wheat, and a prodigious increase in the movement of manganese.

The receipts of wheat (bushels) by the canal since the war have been as follows:

1865-6	32,095	1867-8	154,245
1866-7	108,490	1868-9	246,397

The "shipments" up the canal of several articles for the three fiscal years indicated above were:

	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.
Coal, tons		9,368	12,426
Guano, &c., tons	2,892	3,642	2,527
Iron, bar, tons	1,975	593	497
Nails, &c., kegs	18,322	12,710	10,425
Plaster, tons	1,623	2,221	3,482
Salt, sacks	14,401	14,408	21,420

The following is a comparison of unspecified articles sent up the canal during the past two years:

	1867-8.	1868-9.
Merchandise	1,173	1,872
Miscellaneous	5,843	5,642
Total, tons	7,616	7,514

The merchandise classification includes dry goods, drugs, boots and shoes, vehicles, liquors, &c. The miscellaneous includes groceries, provisions, agricultural implements, &c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD IS rapidly becoming one of the great successful enterprises of the time. It was built with unparalleled energy, equipped with rapidity, and its operation, from the beginning, has been remarkably profitable. The net earnings, after the payment of operating expenses before its completion, EXCEEDED FOUR MILLION IN COIN; while its interest liabilities during the same period were only $1,800,000. Since its connection with the Eastern roads, and the consequent addition of the vast through traffic, the gross earnings have been at the rate of seven millions per annum in gold—EQUAL TO MORE THAN NINE MILLIONS IN CURRENCY—and the business is steadily increasing. The proportion of net earnings is over $3,000,000 gold, while the annual interest payments are only about $1,000,000. The financial strength of the Company is therefore well assured.

The Six per Cent. Gold FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, having thirty years to run, are entitled to the fullest confidence, and afford a valuable and attractive investment. We are prepared to fill orders at current market rates.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

A correspondent sends us a letter, which we would be glad to use, did space permit, in which he comments in severe terms upon the ignorance of swordsmanship displayed by the officers of the First Division. He considers the fact as a disgrace to the National Guard, and remarks that while the rank and file are constantly drilled by their officers in the use of the musket and rifle, they omit all study of the weapon they are always so eager to secure. It is a singular fact that the manual of the sword is so persistently neglected or ignored by militia officers, who often make themselves ridiculous in handling that showy and effective weapon. A system of sword exercise was adopted for the use of the National Guard by order of Governor Fenton, and orders were issued to that effect. Since then no steps have been taken to compel officers to master the details of the system adopted, or indeed any other. We could, if we were so disposed, show the reason for this, but refrain as it would do no good. The commandants of regiments owe it to themselves to see that their officers go through a series of lessons in sword exercise, and so prevent any further occasion for fault finding.

The following resignations of officers were accepted during the fortnight ending Oct. 9:

Third Brigade—Major Gregory, Engineer; Captain R. M. Carrington, Quartermaster; Major C. J. Blauvelt, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain W. Richards, Ordnance Officer; Captain J. M. Varian, Jr., Aide-de-Camp.

Fifth Brigade—Captain J. Mooney, Quartermaster; Major T. McAllister, Surgeon.

Thirteenth Brigade—Judge Advocate H. B. Cushney.

First Artillery—First Lieutenant G. Koehler.

First Infantry—Adjutant M. L. Mackenzie.

Fourth Infantry—First Lieutenant T. C. De Marcellin.

Fifth Infantry—First Lieutenant H. Meyer, Lieutenant Colonel J. Hillenbrand.

Ninth Infantry—Captain J. W. Davis, Captain H. S. Brooks.

Tenth Infantry—First Lieutenant E. F. Reilly.

Eleventh Infantry—Second Lieutenant A. Dayss.

Twelfth Infantry—Second Lieutenant J. Whitenack.

Fourteenth Infantry—Adjutant J. Uffendill.

Nineteenth Infantry—Assistant Surgeon T. Millspaugh.

Twenty-second Infantry—Colonel W. W. Remmey, Surgeon E. Herrick.

Twenty-third Infantry—Captain M. C. Ogden, First Lieutenant E. F. Choate.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Cusack, Major C. B. Sims.

Forty-fourth Infantry—Captain E. Conklin.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—First Lieutenant P. Curley, Second Lieutenant J. Egan.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—Captain G. M. Brown.

Eighty-third Infantry—Major B. F. Sheldon.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—First Lieutenant G. H. Friers.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—First Lieutenant C. Flecke.

Colonel W. W. Remmey, late of the Twenty-second Regiment, is a prominent candidate for the position of Brigadier in the Fourth Brigade, rendered vacant by the resignation of Lloyd Aspinwall. As Colonel Remmey resigned the command of the Twenty-second by reason of non-residence in the State, we cannot see how he can accept the commission of Brigadier, even if elected.

The following-named persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, during the two weeks ending Oct. 9.

Cavalry Brigade—Walter B. Whiting, Commissary of Subsistence.

Sixteenth Brigade—Alfred J. Casse, Engineer.

Second Infantry—Daniel G. McGowan, Second Lieutenant.

Nineteenth Infantry—Robert H. Brown, Second Lieutenant; William H. Tice, First Lieutenant; Joseph P. Vought, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Adolph Becker, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—Joseph T. Schmidt, Adjutant; Albin Gustave Pape, Quartermaster.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—Daniel D. Wait, Captain; Edwin C. Amaden, Second Lieutenant.

Fiftieth Infantry—J. De Motte Smith, Colonel; George H. Houtz, Lieutenant-Colonel; Benjamin Jennings, Major; John J. Giles, Captain; Lafayette Dusenbury, Second Lieutenant.

Seventy-first Infantry—Henry K. White, Second Lieutenant.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—John Dettmann, First Lieutenant; Joseph Wolf, Second Lieutenant.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Henry Reuling, First Lieutenant; Jacob Aberle, Second Lieutenant.

The visit of the Providence Light Infantry to this City proved a very pleasant and profitable one, despite the sudden change in the weather, which they encountered on their arrival. The officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment, especially those forming the "Boston Battalion" did everything in their power to contribute to and secure the comfort of their guests, and the Rhode Islanders appeared to enjoy themselves most heartily. The following is a list of the officers: Captain Charles R. Dennis; First Lieutenant, Samuel G. Trippe; Second Lieutenant, W. E. Clarke; Third Lieutenant, H. B. Cady; Fourth Lieutenant, J. J. Jencks; Quartermaster, F. J. Sheldon; Assistant Quartermaster, G. W. Pettis; Paymaster, W. H. Teel; Assistant Commissary, W. H. Fenner; Chaplain, V. A. Cooper; Surgeon, W. B. Anthony, M. D.; Quartermaster's Sergeant, G. W. Cady. The Light Infantry occupy a leading position in the citizen soldiery of that State, and are famous for the number and extent of their excursions. The Veteran Association, under the command of General Wm. W. Brown, has over 300 members, and the roll embraces the names of nearly all the living and deceased Ex-Governors of the State. We trust that the Light Infantry will soon again visit their New-York military friends.

The contest for the position of Brigadier-General in the Fourth Brigade promises to be an animated one. Colonel Lux, of the Eleventh Regiment, ought to receive the promotion, as he was once before a candidate of considerable strength, and retired to insure harmony in the brigade. Brevet Brigadier-General DeLacy, of the Fourth Regiment, is also a candidate, we understand, and were it not for the claims of Colonel Lux we would like to see him successful, for he will soon probably have no command. Colonel Cavanagh, of the Sixty-ninth, is likewise spoken of by his numerous friends, and Colonel Remmey appears to be a candidate. The selection from this group of officers cannot fail to be a good one.

We understand that considerable annoyance was experienced by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment at their reception on Wednesday night, in consequence of the outrageous conduct of certain individuals who wore guest-badges and represented themselves as members of the Press. We were in hopes that the badge system adopted by the Committee would prevent any of these social swindlers from intruding themselves, and so bring discredit upon a respectable profession. It appears, however, that the number of badges was unlimited, and, while the actual journalists present scarcely made themselves known, a horde of bogus reporters made a fierce onslaught upon the refreshments prepared for the prominent and representative guests, and by a system of exchange managed to keep the badges they had secured in constant use. This sort of thing must be stopped at once, and the only plan will be for Committees to only send one invitation to each of the journals they wish to have represented, and if possible ascertain the name of the gentleman who will attend. We often receive half a dozen tickets for a single ball, and, as only one is necessary, always destroy the others as useless. Respectable journalists have been so scandalized by these people who force themselves forward under false pretences, that any method of reform would be hailed with satisfaction. The remedy is in the hands of Committees alone.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Drum Corps will give their first annual invitation ball on the 15th of November at their armory.

The Eleventh Regiment will parade in full uniform, armed and equipped, with white gloves, for annual inspection, on Monday, the 25th inst. Line will be formed on Great Jones-street, right on Lafayette-place, at 8 o'clock A. M.

An election will be held in the Eighth Regiment, at the armory, on the 18th inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of Colonel, made vacant by the resignation of Colonel William S. Carr. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott will, no doubt, be selected.

The election held in the Twenty-second Regiment on Monday, for the selection of field officers, resulted as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Porter and Major John T. Camp to be Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain D. Brown, of Company I, to be Major. The occasion was made the vehicle of considerable festivity.

The officers of the Fifth Regiment have elected Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix to be their Colonel, by a unanimous vote. General Bendix entered the service in 1840 as a private in the National Cadets, and was discharged as Sergeant. He subsequently became an officer in the Eleventh Regiment, and was Adjutant in 1856. The following year he became Captain of the Tompkins Blues in the Twelfth Regiment. In 1858 he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, and served with it until the war, when he organized the Seventh Regiment Volunteers. He was subsequently placed in command of the Tenth Regiment, by Governor Morgan, and remained with it until the expiration of its term of service, participating in nearly all of the battles on the Peninsula, Antietam, Bull Run and Fredericksburg, and was wounded twice. In 1865 he organized the Third Regiment, recently disbanded.

It is understood in official circles that the Cavalry Brigade is in great danger of disbandment. The step will be necessary ere long, so the sooner it is taken the better. If the Washington Greys could only reorganize on a firm basis, that battalion could be largely recruited and answer for all necessary purposes.

THE BLIND OF NEW-YORK.

Relief Afforded by the Last Legislature—$25,000 to be Distributed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

About four years ago the State Legislature made an appropriation for the relief of the destitute and deserving blind in this City. Since then similar appropriations have been made each year. The last legislative donation for this humane purpose was fixed at $25,000, which sum was placed in the hands of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for distribution. The latter body has taken considerable pains to have the money benefit such blind people as are most in need of it. They allow $100 to those burdened with large families of children, and having scanty means of support; $75 to those not in quite so suffering a condition; and $50 to others, the latter class composing the third-class applicants for relief. In addition to allowing the money, many blind people are supplied with one and two tons of coal during the Winter. The alms which is thus given greatly assists the recipients, helping them to pay house rent and to procure numerous useful articles which they would otherwise be deprived of. Shrewd precautions are taken, however, toward preventing blind impostors from receiving any of the bounty thus bestowed, although a number of the latter kind frequently appear among the petitioners for relief.

Mr. GEORGE KELLOCK, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, has charge of the applications, which are required to be made in the form of affidavits. The applicant is obliged to give his name, age, place of birth, residence, occupation, period of blindness, and number of children, if any, and their ages. He has also to state whether he has any income, and how long he has been a resident of this City, besides answering other pertinent interrogatories. Aid is generally refused to those who have not lived in this City upward of five years. Each applicant has to come recommended by two responsible and respectable citizens. Last year about 400 indigent blind people received help from the Commissioners. Among these was a family consisting of a worthy father with eight young children and an intemperate wife. Care was taken, in this particular case, to have the money distributed in such a manner as to leave the wife no opportunity to squander it for liquor.

This year applications will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 66 Third-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street, during the current month, on the following days:

Dist.	Wards.	Days for Application.
1	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th	Monday, 18th.
2	6th	Tuesday, 19th.
3	7th and 13th	Wednesday, 20th.
4	8th, 9th and 15th	Thursday, 21st.
5	10th and 14th	Friday, 22d.
6	11th and 17th	Saturday, 23d.
7	16th and 20th	Monday, 25th.
8	18th and 21st	Tuesday, 26th.
9	12th and 19th	Wednesday, 27th.
10	22d	Thursday, 28th.

Croton Aqueduct Department.

Yesterday, contracts were awarded by the Croton Aqueduct Department for the following work:

Regulating, grading and paving Fiftieth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, to M. BAIRD, at $11,009 97; same in Ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, to W. BAIRD, at $27,468 92; same in Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to M. BAIRD, at $11,839 80; same in Seventieth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, to W. A. CUMMING, at $11,825 60; same in Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Fifth-avenue, to M. BAIRD, at $18,295; same in Eighteenth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, to M. BAIRD, at $21,849 70; same in Spring-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to W. BAIRD, at $16,230 38; same in Eleventh-street, from Avenue A to Fourth-avenue, to W. BAIRD, at $29,946; same in Fortieth-street, from Sixth to Ninth-avenue, to M. BAIRD, at $31,357 20; same in Stone-street, from Whitehall to Broad-street, to W. BAIRD, at $3,520; same in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second-avenue, to W. BAIRD, at $9,024 30; same in Thirty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to M. BAIRD, at $10,428 50; same in Sixty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, to W. H. KEYES, at $27,558 24; same in Sixty-second-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, to M. BAIRD, at $41,292 68; same in Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, to W. BAIRD, at $27,582 50.

A number of contracts for laying crosswalks were also awarded.

A Cruel Swindle.

JAMES McEVOY arrived in this City on the 18th of August from the West, where he had been employed on a railroad for several years. His object was to visit Ireland, and with his slender savings to bring out the remainder of his family. JAMES was accosted in Cortlandt-street by an unknown man, who learned his errand and piloted him to an office at No. 3 Hudson-street, where JOHN BURNS, of No. 188 West-street, and SAMUEL COHEN, of No. 30 East Thirty-fourth-street, were found in possession. These men sold McEVOY a passage ticket for Liverpool, and received from him the additional sum of $225, to be exchanged into 35 sovereigns. The gold coins were carefully counted in the victim's presence, and placed in a leathern belt, when JAMES was ushered into another room, where he was soon after joined by COHEN, who placed a belt similar to the one he had seen with the gold, round his person. It was not until he had been two days at sea that the victim discovered that his belt only contained twenty-five English shillings, or $8 in currency. Since his return to this country the complainant sought the aid of the Police, and fully identified the prisoners as the men who had swindled him, they having given him $40 in settlement of the claim. Justice DOWLING yesterday committed both men for trial in default of the sum of $1,000 bail each. The complainant being without friends was sent to the House of Detention.

The Negro Outrage—Action of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

The stoning of two colored clergymen—Revs. W. H. BUTLER and JACOB THOMPSON—by laborers in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at the freight depot in Hudson-street, on Friday last, was promptly investigated by Superintendent A. F. DECKER, who informs us that one of the guilty parties was discovered by him and instantly dismissed from service. Mr. DECKER assures us that "any similar case will meet with the same swift and sure punishment." The clergymen had a narrow escape from being killed, as several stones struck their persons in close proximity to vital parts.

The Central Park.

What was in all probability the last concert of the season was given yesterday at the Central Park. The blustering wind was sufficient to keep many away, and the attendance did not exceed 1,000 persons. Tents were dispensed with, and those who stopped to listen to the music kept themselves warm by promenading around the music stand. The other portions of the Park were entirely deserted; even the boys' playground was only partially occupied, and the whole aspect of the "people's pleasure ground" showed that the season was over and that the time of bright sunshine and green leaves had passed. No official announcement has been made as to the suspension of the concerts for the season, but it is not likely that any more will be given unless the weather during the week proves to be unusually warm and pleasant.

The reservoirs in the Park which had been reduced by the late drought to the lowest ebb, are now filling up at the rate of one foot per day, so that all danger of a scarcity of water for the next nine months or so seems at an end.

The New Post Office.

The close of another week's work on the new Post Office shows that much progress has been made. Workmen, masons, carpenters and engines seem to be under orders to "push things."

The monthly statement for September has just been made out and exhibits that the total disbursements amounted to about $60,000, of which $22,000 went for labor and $38,000 for material. At one time there were 1,000 names on the pay roll; the present working force is 700.

The deep trench is nearly completed all the way around, and the concrete foundations are laid on the west and south side. It is not yet decided whether to excavate the entire area this Fall. Probably the foundations will be finished first.

The sand is now carried off for nothing, the Government giving it away for the cartage. Hitherto it has paid 10 cents a load to get rid of it.

Mr. MULLETT, the architect, has returned to Washington from California, and is expected here this week.

Coroners' Cases.

On Thursday last FREDERICK VON BOSSON, of No. 222 East Fourth-street, a carman, a native of Germany and 28 years of age, fell into the hold of the steamship *Montgomery*, at Pier No. 13 North River, when he sustained a severe fracture of the spine and other injuries that caused death at Bellevue Hospital on Friday night. Coroner SCHIRMER was duly notified to hold an inquest.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at the Duane-street Hospital over the remains of JOHN M. WALL, aged 19, and a native of Mississippi, who came to his death through injuries sustained on the 5th inst. He was riding on a dummy at No. 340 Broadway, where he was employed, and had a foot and ankle crushed between the dummy and the third floor. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

LUKE McKENNA, an inmate of the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum, died suddenly yesterday while eating his breakfast. Coroner FLYNN was requested to hold an inquest.

MARGARET O'LEARY, aged 60, died suddenly yesterday at No. 5 Mulberry-street, from the effects of disease. An inquest was held by Coroner KEENAN.

CHARLES LEUJEUS, aged 8 years, and residing with his parents at No. 48 Tenth-avenue, fell off the dock at the foot of West Thirteenth-street, yesterday, and was drowned before aid could be extended.

Employment for Immigrants.

The number of applications made for employment at the Castle Garden Labor Exchange during the thirteen working days ending on the 15th inst., was 1,573, including 585 females. Orders were received from employers for 1,093 male and 596 female laborers, and employment was procured for 958 males and 494 females.

The average rate of monthly wages offered to males was $14 50; to females, $10. The following shows the number of persons employed in the several branches of labor: Mechanical labor, 184 males; agricultural labor, 774 females; skilled labor, 13 females; unskilled labor, 481 females. A large majority of the immigrants were able to read and write.

AUCTION SALES.

BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE STORE NO. 43 CORTLANDT-ST., next door to the Merchants' Hotel, THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, COMPRISING ALL SIZES.

These Safes are well known to be the best Fire-Proof Safes made in the world; were all manufactured under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wilder, and are all warranted perfectly free from dampness. Now is the time to secure the best Safes made, at low prices, as the whole stock will be sold to close up accounts, without reserve, FOR CASH.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ART NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS BY EUROPEAN ARTISTS, "VILHELM COLLECTION," Now on Exhibition at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the evenings of TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20.

This celebrated collection of the modern FRENCH, FLEMISH and DUSSELDORF schools, comprising in part works of the following masters, viz.:

Eug Verboeckhoven,	Leclerq,	Musin,
Robbe,	Hagelstein,	Delachaux,
H. Ronner,	Welser,	Kruseman,
De Beul,	Arnaux,	L. De Beul,
Van Severdonck,	Massweins,	Ceriez,
Berlin,	H. De Beul,	H. Hue,
Dielmann,	De Bylandt,	Carabain,
Verwee,	Robart,	Unterberger,
Boulanger,	Janssens,	Koelhoff.
	Coumont,	

All original by celebrated masters.

Also, a superb collection of fine ENGRAVINGS, COPIES OF POMPEIAN FRESCOES, FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS AND VENETIAN VIEWS, collected abroad by a well-known author of this City.

Also, THE ODALISQUE and DOLCE FAR NIENTE, by PROF. F. MARTINEZ, and a number of fine pictures by favorite American and European artists, to be sold by order of receiver, without reserve, to pay advances, &c.

Gallery now open for exhibition day and evening until sale.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY W. W. BACKUS & CO.

The entire furniture (nearly 300 lots by catalogue) of the private residence No. 33 West 47th-st., (near 5th-av.) will be sold without reserve on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1869, at 10½ A. M., consisting of three rosewood drawing room suites, in crimson and gold satin; carved rosewood etagere, two solid rosewood Gothic reception chairs, in crimson and gold satin; elegant centre and side tables, parlor vases and ornaments; velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; solid mahogany and black-walnut chamber sets, chairs, lounges and rockers; spring and curled hair mattrasses, solid black-walnut extension dining table and sideboard, black-walnut dining chairs and lounge, in green rep; complete sets of chinaware, kitchen tables, furniture, &c. Also, files of the New-York *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*, and *Frank Leslie's* and *Harper's Weekly* during the war.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers; salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; art galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

We call the attention of our friends and the public to the great facilities now offered by us for the disposal of furniture, fancy goods, paintings and works of art, horses and carriages, real estate, stocks, bonds and general merchandise.

HENRY H. LEEDS,
ALLEN B. MINER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

"OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED."

A wholesale drug house of the highest standing will sell out their entire business. Terms liberal. Unexceptionable references required before negotiations will be entered into. Address DRUGS, Box No. 1,219 New-York Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF interest in a book and stationery business, established May 10, 1869, by the subscriber, in Leavenworth, Kansas; capital required, $6,000 to $7,000; best of chances for business extension; would prefer a partner acquainted with the business. Address G. H. OLIVER, Leavenworth, Kansas.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 382 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 382 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—A BLACK WALNUT PARTITION, with gas fixtures, suitable for a banking or insurance office. No. 58 Wall-st., room No. 12.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOOLON & READING, STAtioners, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, No. 38 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts. A large assortment of first-class account books and stationery constantly on hand.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1869, NEW STYLES OF BLACK VELVET CLOAKS, BLACK ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS, WHITE SACQUES AND OPERA CLOAKS, RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

BLACK ALPACA SUITS ... $12
COLORED POPLINETT SUITS ... 14
HANDSOME SERGE SUITS ... 30

BLACK SILK AND PLUSH SUITS, VERY HANDSOME. DINNER AND EVENING SILK DRESSES. DUPLICATES OR NEW STYLES WILL BE MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. BRIDAL OUTFITS AND INFANTS' WARDROBES, IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER. CHILDREN'S DRESSES, WALKING COATS AND SACQUES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL SALES. ALSO, MANY EXCELLENT QUALITIES OF LUPIN'S CELEBRATED FABRICS, FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES, AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS, VARIOUS WIDTHS, AND IN ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES, AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES. LYONS PLUSHES, IN NEW AND BRILLIANT COLORS, FROM $3 50 TO $8.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., HAVE NOW IN STOCK A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, INCLUDING BROCHE LONG, FROM $15 UP; DITTO SQUARE, FROM $9 UP. WOOL SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY. SQUARE, FROM $3 UP; LONG, FROM $6 UP. ALSO, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF BURNOUS, FROM $6 50.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.

PRICES DOWN. PRICES DOWN.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN BLACK GOODS.

1 case Black Alpacas, 50c., worth 75c.
1 case Lustre Cords, 65c., worth 90c.
1 case All Wool Poplin Reps, $1, worth $1 50.
1 case All Wool Velours, $1, worth $1 40.
1 case Imperial Cloth, $1 10, worth $1 60.
Bombazines, Tamise, Cretonne, Sultana, Biarritz and Crape Cloth at less than wholesale prices.
1 case Half Mourning Poplins, 25c., worth 40c.
1 case Handsome Waterproofs at $1 per yard.
Bonnets and Suits Ready Made and to Order.

No. 551 Broadway.

NEW GOODS AT MACY'S. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF RIBBONS ARE MAGNIFICENT IN QUALITY, AND THE SHADES ARE CHARMING. FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, NECKTIES AND BOWS, STRAW GOODS, FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS, WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, THEATRICAL GOODS, BALLET HOSIERY, &c., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CLOCKS, LINEN CAM. HDKFS., CORSETS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SMALL WARES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS AND FRINGES, COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS, AMERICAN CLOCKS, CARVED GOODS, PLATED WARE, BEST QUALITY, DOLLS, DOLL GOODS, BASKETS, KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, BIRD CAGES, &c., &c., &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

WET MUSLINS! A RUSH! The people coming from fifty miles around. AN IMMENSE TRADE, BUT A GREAT SLAUGHTER. THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED IN TEN YEARS. FOR SALE, FOR CASH ONLY, 50,000 YARDS YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS FOR 12½c. A YARD. Also 25,000 yards Wet Muslins, 10c.; WORTH 18c. These 12½c. muslins are bleached and splendid quality, and are soiled only on one edge. We WARRANT them to wear equal to the celebrated Wamsutta muslins, and recommend them as such. Therefore save 8c. a yard in muslins. ALSO FROM PANIC AUCTION SALES, IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, REPPS, CLOTHS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c., AT PANIC PRICES. BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURG, HOBOKEN and JERSEY CITY buyers can save NEARLY one-half by buying at FOSTER BROTHERS, 6th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 27 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, OCT. 18, A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS OFFERED AT RETAIL, INCLUDING THE RICHEST AND MOST COSTLY AS WELL AS THE LEAST EXPENSIVE. THEIR CITY CUSTOMERS AS WELL AS THE RESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THEM. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 18, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE POPLIN SUITS, $30 EACH AND UPWARD. ALSO, 3 CASES OF ALL-WOOL SERGES, 27 INCHES WIDE, 50c. PER YARD, VALUE 80c. 10 CASES HIGH-COLORED PLAID POPLINS, 75c. PER YARD AND UPWARD. [illegible] BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

[illegible] No. 737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION. AT 25c. TO $1 25 PER YARD. BEAUTIFUL GOODS AT 25c. TO 31c. ALL WOOL SERGE AT 35c., WORTH 75c., and some of the FINEST GOODS IMPORTED THIS SEASON FROM 75c. TO $1.

Persons having a prejudice against buying out of Broadway, or who are skeptical as to our representations, are invited to obtain samples for comparison before purchasing, as they CAN SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. by so doing.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY, NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

N. B.—Dresses and suits made to order, in all the newest designs, at very moderate prices, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, From peremptory auction sales, at LOWER PRICES THAN THEY HAVE BEEN OFFERED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR. Also, LYONS VELVET FOR SUITS AND CLOAKS, AT $5 AND UPWARD. Together with an elegant assortment of SHAWLS, CLOTHS, BEDOUIN AND ARAB CLOAKS, &c., &c., In all of which we solicit comparison with any other house. Every article warranted as represented, and in all CASES OF DISSATISFACTION THE MONEY RETURNED.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY, NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

VELVETS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Have now open a fine line of LYONS BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH PLUSHES, COLORED AND BLACK VELVETEENS, BLACK AND COLORED RIBBON VELVETS. ALSO, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND LYONS COLORED TRIMMING VELVETS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. The attention of dressmakers, milliners, and fancy-box manufacturers is called to the above. BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Have now open a complete stock of NOVELTIES in FRENCH UNDERCLOTHING, IN SETS. TULLE AND SWISS EVENING ROBES. CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE. MERINO, CLOTH AND SERGE WRAPPERS. TUCKED WALKING SKIRTS. EMB'D WALKING AND TRAIL SKIRTS. ALSO, CHILDREN'S WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES. CHILDREN'S VELVET, PLUSH AND CLOTH SACQUES. CHILDREN'S WATERPROOF CLOAKS. INFANTS' PARIS-EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAK, HOOD AND BOOTS, TO MATCH. INFANTS' WARDROBES. NURSERY BASKETS. TOILET SETS. POWDER AND SOAP BOXES, BRUSHES, &c., &c. BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SMILLIE & CO., NO. 763 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts., are now offering GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, FOR WALKING SUITS. AT $1 50, FORMER PRICE $2. AT $1 75, FORMER PRICE $2 25. AT $1 90, FORMER PRICE $2 35. AT $2 00, FORMER PRICE $2 50. ALSO, PONSON'S ELEGANT BLACK GROS FAILLE SILKS. AT $2 75, COST TO IMPORT, $3 50. N. B.—Will open on MONDAY, 18th, an elegant line of PLAIN EVENING COLORED SILKS, AT $1 75, FORMER PRICE $2 50. SMILLIE & CO., No. 763 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will open on Monday, Oct. 18, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF RIBBONS FOR NECKTIES AND SASHES. RIBBONS IN ALL WIDTHS, COLORS AND QUALITIES, Imported for best MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING PURPOSES. A SMALL CASE OF PARIS-MADE BONNETS AND ENGLISH ROUND HATS, EMBRACING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE PARIS AND LONDON MARKETS. ALSO, ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEATHERS AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS IN THE GREATEST VARIETY. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 18, a large line of HIGH-COLORED PLAID SILK VELVETS, CHINE AND DIAGONAL SILK VELVETS, PLUSHES, ASTRAKHANS, VELVETEENS, Extra quality CLOAK VELVETS, &c., &c., at extraordinarily low prices. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & CO., No. 6 BREVOORT-PLACE, 10TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, Has now open on exhibition a complete and select assortment of Paris Millinery. Latest imported novelties and most elegant styles of Fall Bonnets and Round Hats, rich Feathers, Flowers, &c.

TOYS.—AT STAVELEY'S, NO. 890 BROADWAY, near 19th-st., a large assortment of fine toys at retail.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER, JUST ARrived from Paris with the last patterns, would like to get some customers; will give good satisfaction. Address No. 419 9th-av., first floor.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. PARLOR, BEDROOM, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY, CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING TO furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES. NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand; ready to ship or to put up at your house. A. KLABER, No. 58 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED [illegible] T. B. STEWART & CO. [illegible]

S. KLABER, NO. 53 1ST-AV. SELLS [illegible] before removing to his new factory [illegible] Winter.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.
SINKING FUND BONDS,
AMOUNTING TO
$1,500,000
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT.
Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. AND JOHN O'BRIEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

ALSO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, SUBJECT TO INSTANT DRAFT, AND ALLOW INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CITY AND town bonds, in State of Illinois; first-class securities, of undoubted character, below par. Also, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, and a large variety of other stocks and bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

The following bonds were stolen from the safe of this Company on the morning of the 9th inst.: 9 Hudson River R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds for $1,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. 5-20 of '65, No. 4,405, for $10,000, reg.; 4 U. S. 5-20s for $5,600 each, reg.; 1 U. S. Currency Bond for $5,000, reg.; 2 N. Y. Bounty Bonds for $1,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. 6 of '81, No. 8,761, for $5,000, reg.; 1 U. S. 6 of '81, No. 23,282, for $1,000, reg.; 7 City of Poughkeepsie Bounty Bonds, Nos. 44 to 50 inclusive, for $1,000 each; 1 U. S. 5-20 for $500, coupon; 4 U. S. 6s of '81, for $1,000 each, coupons. The above securities belong to this Company, and the following to other parties: 2 U. S. 6s of '81, for $1,000 each, coupons; 4 U. S. 6s of '81, for $100 each, coupons; 7 U. S. 6s of '81, Nos. 3,052, 4,227, 4,228, 9,975, 16,633, 18,180 and 19,889, for $100 each, coupons; 2 U. S. 6s of '81, Nos. 604, 2,923, for $50 each, coupons, and 3 U. S. 5-20s of '68, Nos. 1,318, 1,319 and 1,320, for $100 each, coupons.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating any or either of the foregoing securities.
L. G. DODGE, Secretary of the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Co.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 9, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R.R. CO., COR. 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869.
ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO.,
NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Company for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year, will be held, as above, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst.

The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of directors, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton-st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn, on the 18th of October, 1869.

Polls open at 3 o'clock P. M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M.
ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF ROCHESter City Water Works Company, First Mortgage, a choice security at a low rate, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA Railroad bonds, indorsed by State of Tennessee, wanted at the office of WARNER TALMADGE & CO., No. 39 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.
L. M. LAWSON,
President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, No. 166 Nassau-st., *Sun* Building, opposite City Hall.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax.

One dollar will commence an account. On Special Deposits check books furnished, and interest allowed on daily balances.

Savings Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1.

Call for a circular, containing valuable information.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, Vice-Presidents.
GEO. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 BOWERY, SOUTHEAST CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now or on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, payable in January and July.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of October. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 368 6TH-AV., (BOOTH'S BUILDING.)

Allowed by special charter to keep check accounts. Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check on demand, same as any National or State bank. Checks on this institution are received on deposit by all the banks.
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH HURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. 6 per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $6,729,396 71.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to William H. Tracy, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the eighth day of November, 1869.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Seventieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and a point distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, and extending on either side of Seventieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1869.
WILLIAM H. TRACY,
J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY,
J. J. MARRIN,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in Room No. 13, second story, in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 14, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the tax books for real estate will be opened for payment at this office on MONDAY next, 18th October. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 5, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—THE books for taxes on personal property will be opened for payment at this office on Thursday next, Oct. 7.

The books for payment of taxes on bank stock will be opened on Monday, Oct. 11.

Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be ready.
BERNARD SMYTH,
Receiver.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
THE GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.
JAMES M. MILLER,
THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, at 12 M.,
WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, WITHOUT RESERVE,
THREE HUNDRED PLOTS OF GROUND,
CONTAINING 1,800 CITY LOTS,
AT
OLOFF PARK,
ADJOINING
JEROME PARK,

on the north. This property has been a part of the Van Cortland estate for over two hundred years. It embraces some of the most beautiful land in Westchester County. The elevated portions are very picturesque, beautifully wooded, and afford extensive views. Oloff Park is half a mile from the City of New-York, three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River, one mile from Fordham, one mile from William's Bridge, less than a quarter of a mile from Central-av. Application has been made by the New-York and Boston Railroad, which will probably be built and running in one year, for right of way through the northwest corner of Oloff Park, where it is proposed to erect a station. The park is in the heart of the district under the jurisdiction of the Central Park Commissioners.

The plots contain from one to forty city lots, and will be sold by the lot.

A special train will leave the Harlem Depot, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for the grounds, where a collation will be provided. For tickets, maps and further information, which will only be given to persons of respectability, apply to the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

Terms—Auctioneer's fees and ten per cent. on day of sale, thirty per cent. in thirty days, and sixty per cent. on mortgage.

NEWARK
IS THE
TENTH CITY IN THE UNION.

The lots to be sold at auction on the 19th inst. are only half a mile from the City line, and 150 feet above Broad-st.

Full particulars at the office of
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BOULEVARD LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, four lots, southwest corner Boulevard and 101st-st., each 25x100, five feet above grade, free from rock and in a fine settled neighborhood; 70 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

130,000 PEOPLE
LIVE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.
The lots to be sold by
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
will be
AT NO VERY DISTANT DAY
IN THE MOST DESIRABLE
PART OF THE CITY.

A BLOCK OF GROUND ON 76TH-st., with East River water front, for sale in single lots or plots, at reasonable prices and on very easy terms, (installments, if desired;) good location, and neighborhood restricted against nuisances.
THOMAS SCANLIN, 69th-st., near 1st-av.

A VERY FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, nicely located in the best part of the City; possession; 19x45x100; all improvements; excellent order; $17,250; easy terms. Apply on premises, No. 230 53d-st., near Broadway and 8th-av. cars. Must be sold or let.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 27TH-ST.—FOUR-STORY brown stone house, complete order, furnished or unfurnished, cheap, with possession; others between 8th and 54th sts., $60,000 to $175,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a neat three-story brick house; 19x50; $15,000; others in all localities; $7,000 to $70,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-story brick house on north side of 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner 3d-av. and 127th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY

Very nice building lots, terms $10 per month until paid, situated on Ridgewood and Washington avs, only five minutes' walk from Glendale Depot by South Side Railroad of Long Island. For full particulars, maps, &c., apply at the office, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

NO CITY
IN THE
MIDDLE STATES
has grown or is growing so astonishingly as the
CITY OF
NEWARK.

130,000 people in a few years will increase to 200,000, and cover with houses the lots to be sold on the 19th inst. by
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—A chance.—For sale, on Staten Island, near two railroad stations, 170 acres of land, running from the main road to the water, with large frontage on each. This property presents more than ordinary advantages for plotting into lots and villa sites, the ground having a gentle slope from the road to the water's edge, with ocean and inland views; the situation is healthy and is growing rapidly, five handsome dwellings having been erected in the immediate neighborhood the present year; the property is offered at a low price and on favorable terms. Further particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

EXCHANGE.—WANTED, IMPROVED CITY property worth $175,000, for which will be given, cash, $75,000, and a beautiful country residence on the Hudson River, about two hours from New-York, which has cost the owner $120,000. The house has all modern improvements, and the grounds embrace over 150 acres, beautifully laid out and ornamented. There is a beautiful stream of water running through the grounds. Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and extension dwelling house, modern built, 15 rooms, carriage house, &c., with 12 lots, and only five minutes' walk from Glendale Depot; would exchange for improved City property. For full particulars apply at the office, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

NEWARK, N. J.
A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT,
WITH SIX ACRES OF LAND,
On Clinton-place, in the suburbs of Newark,
will be sold at auction by
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

on Oct. 19. See auction column for particulars. Permits now ready. It will be necessary to examine the property before the sale, as the house will be sold on that day.

A FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 80 acres in Dutchess County, N. Y., one mile from the Hudson River and Hamburg depot, on the Hudson River Railroad; farm has one-quarter mile river front. Address A. H. VAIL, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL 20-ACRE PLACE, 3 houses, barn and outbuildings all in fine order; well fruited; one mile from depot, on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey; $8,000; cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., parlor floor reserved; house unfurnished; brown-stone, 28 feet wide; rent $3,000; possession immediately. Apply on premises.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FIVE rooms on second floor, with gas, hot and cold water, suitable for housekeeping. Apply on the premises, No. 77 East 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

TO LET—VERY LOW, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., handsome new four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 64 and 66 51st-st.; every improvement. Apply on premises.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN 49th-st., one furnished. Inquire at 10 East 49th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES ON Broadway, between Maiden-lane and John-st., on second story; front room; 43x26; first-class building; admirably suited for life or fire insurance, jewelry, or similar business; rented separately; on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 16.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID TEAM OF HANDSOME black horses for sale—Full-blooded Black Hawk stock, long tails and manes, 15½ hands; sound, gentle and kind; stylish and prompt; go in three minutes; this is the handsomest team of road or family horses in the City. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN WILL SELL (for want of use) his whole riding establishment, bulk or detail; splendid team bay mares; warranted sound, fast and gentle; constantly driven by ladies; carriages, sleighs, &c. The dwelling and stable also if desired. Inquire of ROBERT LENNOX, carriage builder, 86th-st., near 3d-av.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 24 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

ALL FOR FIVE DOLLARS.—A GOOD handwriting taught in ten lessons for $5, with $60 scholarship premiums for best improvement. Circulars. GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., for business. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Cheap evening class, $5.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

For circulars apply as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 333 4th-av.—106th year.

English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.
Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

MISS WALSH'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, ☞ fitting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.—A military boarding school of the best class to train lads to be enlightened, energetic, Christian men, for college or business. Live school of wide awakes. Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for a circular.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils received at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" NOW open. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

A LATE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR and writer for first-class journals, instructs in classics and English literature, language and composition; references to successful pupils. Address M. A., Box No. 52 Station D.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, East, (Classical, Commercial, Primary,) fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $219. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

THE GALIN METHOD IS THE MOST rapid and thorough way of learning music. Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes are now forming. See circulars at the music stores.

MLLE. DE WAILLY'S FRENCH INstitute for young ladies, No. 268 West 42d-st., near Broadway; number of boarding pupils limited. French classes for adults.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

GEORGE HAMILTON'S FRENCH and Classical School, for a limited number of boys, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS M. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 260 West 36th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A LADY EDUCATED IN Europe, who teaches French, German and English, and is a thorough musician, a situation in a gentleman's family; no objection to travel; references exchanged. Address H. H., No. 29 West Washington-square.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation in a Female Seminary, where she could teach the English branches and Latin in exchange for music and board; highest testimonials. Address Miss E. N. R., No. 673 7th-av.

A YOUNG MARRIED LADY FROM Europe, who writes and speaks fluently English, French and Italian, desires a position as amanuensis with a gentleman of means and refinement. Such only address B. K., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN IN letter writing and German by Mrs. THALER, No. 1,522 Broadway, New-York, near 45th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear for the first time in this country on
MONDAY, Oct. 18,
and every evening except Saturday, as
MARY WARNER,
in the Domestic Drama of that name, and written expressly for her by Mr. TOM TAYLOR.
Supported by
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
also, MISS VIRGINIA FRANCIS,
and MR. THEO. HAMILTON.

MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2.

SATURDAY EVENING,
ENOCH ARDEN,
with Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR, and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the Music Store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.—PATTI CONCERTS.
MAX STRAKOSCH............Director

The public are respectfully informed that the greatest living concert vocalist,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
will, on her return from Boston, give two more
GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 21 and 22, at 8 o'clock, and one grand gala matinee
On SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.,
in which
GIORGIO RONCONI, RITTER, PRUME, HABLEMANN, and the great German basso, JOSEF HERMANN, will appear with
MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.

The sale of tickets will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 18, at Steinway Hall, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway, at 9 A. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
LECTURE ON ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,
By Captain C. F. HALL,
ON
MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1869, at 8 P. M.
ADMISSION—50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

The Esquimaux Family, in Arctic Costume, will appear at the end of the Lecture.

Numerous relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition will be exhibited.

Tickets for sale at the principal book, music and drug stores and hotels.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT
IN
ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S CHURCH,
50th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.,
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Oct. 17.
Proceeds for the
POOR IN CHARGE OF THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.
Magnificent Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Leading Artists:
Mmes. Rotter, Diefenbach and Davis............Sopranos
Mmes. Colletti and Maretzeck............Altos
Signors Castelli and Vinicky............Tenors
Signors Colletti, Weinlich and Kraemers............Bassos
The Beethoven Maennerchor Society, of sixty singers, under the direction of Mr. C. Traeger.
Solo Organist............Signor A. MORA
Organist and Director............Mr. A. J. DAVIS
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 precisely.

IRVING HALL—SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1869.
Mlle. E. BLEAU, Soprano.
Mons. TABARDI, Tenor.
Mons. TASSO, Basso.
Mons. A. MARTINN, Violinist.
HENRY SANDERSON, Pianist.
Senor SALCEDO, Cornet-a-Piston.
Mr. VAN GHEL............Conductor.
Mons. H. B. LASSERVE............Conductor.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON............Director.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL.
THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.
OUR NEW CLERGYMAN,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.
WHIFFIN vs. SNIFFIN. (BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.)
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

Reserved seats at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, 62 Liberty-st., and at all regular theatre ticket offices.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
No. 28 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av. Second year. Just open. The best and prompt method for singing solos in all languages, and concerted music. The College is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Madame GAZZANIGA and Mr. ALBITES, Instructors and Directors. Circulars to be had at all music stores.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The introductory lecture to the ensuing Winter course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock, by Professor JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., in the new College building, No. 426 East 26th-st., near East River. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

PROFESSOR HENRY A. LITTELL'S Mercantile Library Class in Elocution. Also private lessons. Post Office address, No. 20 Vesey-st., care M. A. Hoppock & Co.

MISS CLARA NORRIS' CLASSES IN Shakespearean and Parlor Reading, 158 East 32d-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons........Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons........Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons........Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons........Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons........Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons........Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE........(Currency)..$32.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 7 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE........Oct. 21
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE........Oct. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (Via Nassau,)..Nov. 4
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Nov. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain G. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA........KEMBLE........Saturday, Oct. 23.
GEO. CROMWELL....CLAPP........Saturday, Oct. 30.
☞ Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
☞ For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 21st October, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The MINNETONKA will sail 28th October.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper to an elderly gentleman; is a plain cook; understands milk, butter, bread; in sickness not an unkind nurse; would make home comfortable; if permitted to keep a little boy with her she will be happy to take less wages; has first-class reference. Call at No. 78 Avenue D.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call or address No. 349 East 12th-st., second floor, over bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing or a few families' washing; fluting done, if required, at her own home, No. 531 6th-av., near 32d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class, single man, as coachman; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a careful, good driver; good references from first-class gentlemen. Call or address W. D., for two days, No. 124 West 18th-st., private stable.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent bookkeeper, commercial correspondent, &c., of good habits and character, and gentlemanly address, desires a situation in an extensive mercantile or banking establishment; A1 reference or security. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 1,773 New-York Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING.

WANTED—A practical man to take charge of the manufacturing department of a wholesale clothing house. Address, with references, Box No. 1,783 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SUITABLE PERSON TO take charge of the manufacture of ladies' and children's underwear and suits. Address with references. Box No. 1,762 Post Office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
CONTINUATION of NOVELTY and VARIETY.
Monday, 18, (12th time,) "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
Tuesday, 19, (14th time,) "PROGRESS."
Wednesday, 20, (3d time,) "UNEQUAL MATCH."
Thursday, 21, (3d time,) "CASTE."
Friday, 22, (13th time,) "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
Saturday, 23, first time in four years, Coleman's comedy of "THE HEIR-AT-LAW."
TWO NEW PLAYS in course of PREPARATION.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
SUCCESSOR TO BARNUM'S.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
Grandest collection of wonders in America.
LAST DAYS of CHANG, the great Chinese Giant.
Matinee To-Day — LAST DAY — MASANIELLO.
Matinee To-Day — ZAVISTOWSKI — WIP
Matinee To-Day — SISTERS. — WAN WINKLE
Matinee To-Day — LAST NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING—FLICK FLOCK, a sensation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEGITIMATE SUCCESS.
GLORIOUS FINALE.
HERRMANN.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY, OCT. 23, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
GRAND TOY MATINEE.
Programme changed each entertainment.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT............Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES,
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
and the warmest commendations of
THE ENTIRE PRESS OF NEW-YORK,
afford the best evidence of the rare merit of the diversified entertainments of this establishment.
First appearance in two years of
JOE PENTLAND,
THE GREAT AMERICAN CLOWN.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 1 o'clock. Evening at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7 o'clock.
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Applications in regard to instruction should be made of Mme. Gazzaniga and Signor Albites, at the College of Music, No. 28 East 14th-st., between 3 and 4 P. M., or at Signor Bosoni's residence, No. 764 Broadway, Hotel Curet, between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after MONDAY, 18th instant, steamers of the Fall River Line, Pier No. 30 North River; Stonington Line, Pier No. 33 North River, and Norwich and Worcester Line, Pier No. 40 North River, for Boston and intermediate points, will leave New-York at 4 o'clock, instead of 5 o'clock P. M.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1869.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Spearing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF staterooms, and low fare by Troy Line, for Albany and Troy, on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 28, inst., from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock.
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES every morning from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8:45; 34th-st., at 9 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill; Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 27th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 8:15 and 3:30 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; East River, at 3 P. M.

FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER MATTAWAN leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M., and Keyport at 7:20 A. M., until Oct. 18; then leaves New-York at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with railroads from all points, from Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.

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In his new Irish military drama, in four acts,
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THE NORTH GERMAN
CONCERT COMPANY,
COUNT BISMARCK,
Have arrived in the steamer Amonia, and will give a series of concerts at Steinway Hall, beginning on MONDAY, Oct. 25. The Company consist of MISS MARIANA STRESOW, (aged 12 years,) CARL STRESOW, Jr., OSWALD EISENBERG, CARL STRESOW, Sr., MISS ANNA ROENISCH and E. CATERHOUSEN.

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NO. 50 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A handsomely-furnished second floor en suite; private table if desired; also one large and small room; house and table first class; references exchanged.

A FRENCH LADY, OCCUPYING handsomely furnished house, would let choice of rooms to gentlemen and wives; board for ladies only; terms moderate; all modern improvements; near 6th-av. No. 140 West 16th-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 25TH-ST., VERY HANDsomely furnished rooms for a party of gentlemen or a small family, with private table, good attendance, &c. For address inquire at RUSHTON'S, corner 25th-st. and Broadway.

NO. 278 FOURTH-AVENUE, NEARLY opposite Calvary Church—A small private family have a suite of choice apartments to rent, with private table; home comforts.

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HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-class board; pleasant sitting-room and bedroom on second floor. Apply at No. 97 Clinton-place.

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FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

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A FACT—NO IMPOSITION.—$100,000 REWARD for any one who can equal the greatest European business and medical clairvoyant and astrologist that ever existed in this country; she consults you on all events through life; name, likeness, gives lucky numbers, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated. No. 230 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Fee, 50 cents to $1.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 22 East River.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Closing Session of the Congressional Committee.

England and America as Shipbuilding Nations.

How to Revive Our Mercantile Marine.

Opinions of Messrs. A. A. Low, Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Poillon and Others.

The Congressional Committee met at the Custom House at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Hon. Mr. LYNCH in the Chair. There was a large attendance of gentlemen prominently connected with the shipping interests of the country.

MR. A. A. LOW examined: I am a shipowner and importer, and have always been in favor of the protection of American interests; I am inclined to assist our artisans, mechanics and sailors, and advance their interests generally; most of our laws are framed with a view to protect our various interests, but the laws which are designed for our general protection are pressing on our shipping interests.

CHAIRMAN—Give us your views as to the laws which have operated against our shipping.

MR. LOW—First, we have a depreciated currency; we have to pay very high prices for all materials which go to the construction of a ship, and also for sailing the vessel. Before the war American ship interests were stimulated and supported; sailing ships were largely in use, freight was low, and the business somewhat remunerative. When war came on privateers burned our vessels, and rates of insurance increased. We cannot build ships unless they are relieved from all taxes now put upon them. The policy of England is to subsidize those lines of steamers which ply between that country and various portions of the world, and this has given her a prestige almost insuperable. Her ships, too, are well built, for her mechanics have been trained in the construction of iron vessels. They have all the machinery requisite for the purpose, and, it seems to me, that our mechanics would take a long time to get into a condition to perform such work. We have just now but one important steam line, the Pacific Mail, whose property has been considerably injured since the commencement of the overland road. We give $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 to a railroad, and cut off all support from the Pacific Mail line. The capital of the Pacific Mail has been reduced millions of dollars; yet it would have been as good property to-day as ever if Congress had not given all that money to build a railroad to ruin a new steam line. There is not a law in the statute book but seems to inflict injury on shipping. The policy of England is perfect—the result of studying that of other countries. They are a nation of supply. They have manufactures in abundance to supply distant markets. They have a colonial policy. All their laws are for the interest of commerce. It is not so in this country, for our Legislature does not give that attention to commerce which other countries do. A very interesting letter in the TIMES of this morning fully explains the causes of the depression. My own opinion is that subsidies should be given as an inducement. They might be costly in the beginning, but it would cost the Government nothing in the end. We can't build steamers, I suppose, because iron has taken the place of wood. The screw steamer has taken the place of the wooden vessel which cannot well bear the action of the screw, so that we are inevitably driven to iron. I see Mr. WEBB and others have expressed great confidence in the ability of our mechanics to compete with Englishmen. I have not that same confidence in the superiority of our workmen. They work short time, and demoralization seems to extend to that department of labor to a great degree. We can command as skillful workmen as any in the world, but I don't think we can command better than those in England. The ships they send here are superior to any other made hitherto—models of workmanship. And one who has made a passage across the Atlantic in an ocean steamer will be satisfied with the stability and speed of the vessel. It seems to me Englishmen attain the utmost excellence, and I don't think we can excel them in any respect. It will take many years of study for us to learn the art. The English have adhered to the policy of sustaining their ocean lines by sufficient subsidies. They have never shrunk from advancing the country's interests. If a line were formed, and found to be unsuccessful, a large subsidy would be given if necessary for the purpose. In peace as in war England has ever desired the supremacy of the ocean, and this supremacy they acquire by subsidies. Deliberately and intentionally they have driven the Americans from the seas by so doing. They pay even larger subsidies than necessary, so as to have control of the ocean.

BY A MEMBER—From your experience do the English run their steamers at less expense than Americans? Did COLLINS run his line at the same expense as CUNARD?

MR. LOW—The English Government protect their ships, and we burn them. They permit all their vessels to receive supplies from bonded warehouse. We tax every supply that goes on board the ship—every pound of tea and sugar. The English exempt ships from all charges. In every way they encourage their shipping interests; in every way we depress them; we do everything at the expense of the ship. At the time of the war the shipping was the only interest that suffered. Privateers burned, and subjected them to heavy rate of insurance, and foreign companies completely turned their faces against insuring.

CHAIRMAN—What is your opinion on free trade?

MR. LOW—I dare say that those who are not fully American in their feelings would be in favor of bringing foreign ships here and putting them under the American flag. I would prefer, individually, to see our mechanics encouraged as hitherto, so that we might not only have ships, but means to build. If we were compelled to buy ships outside, we would be ruled out of the sea altogether. Shipping has been very unprofitable in this country. If the American shipbuilder and shipowner were put on the same footing with those in England, enterprise and business would soon be manifest. We have iron and steel, but need the experience. That, however, we can get. The currency has caused a great deal of demoralization; the Pacific Railroad has been an injury to us, and we are now threatened with a canal. The steamer cannot transport freight cheaper than a sailing vessel, but still there is no profit in either at present.

CHAIRMAN—I understand you are in favor of restoring the commerce by building at home rather than by buying abroad.

MR. LOW—Certainly so. It has always been my feeling to see our own shipyards restored, and the country independent of foreign skilled labor.

CHAIRMAN—What effect would it have on commercial interests to abrogate our present laws and go abroad?

MR. LOW—It seems to me that at present the English can build much more cheaply than ourselves, but after a time we can be independent of them.

CHAIRMAN—Would the fact of purchasing our ships abroad operate to make them foreign in their character to a considerable extent?

MR. LOW—They can build at present so much cheaper than we can that I have no hope of reviving that industry among ourselves for some time. Every patriotic sentiment would advise us to employ our own men as sailors, and of course our shipmasters and mates should be, as they have been, Americans. We have a great many men now idle who would go.

MR. POILLON examined—My views were expressed yesterday by Mr. STEIMERS and other gentlemen. Their views are correct with regard to the decay of our shipping interests, and the mode of revival. An impression is abroad that the Shipowners' Association is the representative of the shipowners of New-York, but that is not so, for though it contains many responsible men, still equally responsible men are not members; and it contains about forty foreigners. There are several gentlemen of the Association whose views are entirely different from those expressed yesterday, and who are strongly opposed to the repeal of the Navigation laws. I think all that the shipbuilding of this country requires is a freedom from duty on all metals, cordage, &c., that enter into the construction of the ship. The duty on copper now is a prohibitory duty. It compels the American to pay seven or eight cents a pound for copper than the English. The duty on iron is about twenty-five per cent. The law operates to that extent against us, and so far as the labor is concerned, [illegible] offset to the difference in price. The duty on copper acts very seriously against our mechanical interests, for the owner will have his ship repaired abroad, where it can be done the cheapest. The effect of free trade would be, after our people once got the start it would require but a short time to have ships built in this country as cheaply as in England, but I think our coasting trade would be swamped with English bottoms before we could defend ourselves. Give us a chance first to recover ourselves, and then we can compete. What the Americans cannot do in two years they can never do. One reason for England's success is, that capital is abundant, and they expect less interest. They also subsidize their ships in the Brazilian trade and elsewhere. In the Brazilian trade the French lines are better than the English for they have more encouragement. Formerly, in consequence of competition the Cunard line had more subsidy than now, and the English would subsidize to any extent in order to break down that opposition.

MR. HOLMAN—If free trade was allowed in foreign-built vessels, and preference given to American ships for trade, would our shipbuilding and commercial interests be at once revived?

MR. POILLON—Yes.

GEORGE OPDYKE, ex-Mayor of New-York, expressed his views as follows: There are three causes which operate toward the depression of the shipping interests. Firstly—The substitution of steam vessels. Great Britain has an advantage over this country by having iron at low cost, and larger experience in its manufacture. In wood, we have the advantage of them in consequence of the superabundance and cheapness of material. In machinery and steam they have an advantage, and cheaper labor in running vessels. Secondly—The high duty charged on ship's materials, as entering into the construction of ships in this country. Vessels here are not so protected as in other countries. Then there is another cause, which is probably temporary—the depreciation in currency. There is a loss of thirty-five per cent. in the currency and of forty per cent. in the cost of material, so that a shipbuilder has actually to pay a premium of seventy-five per cent. If we adopted the policy of absolute free trade, the result would be greatly advantageous to the country. To some extent our Government should follow the policy of Britain, as without it we can do nothing. It would be a good policy in proper cases to help lines competing with Great Britain. The demand for metals in this country has not been equal to the supply.

CHAIRMAN—Do I understand you to say that you are in favor of exempting materials from duty, and also to repeal that portion of the Navigation laws in reference to the registration of foreign ships?

MR. OPDYKE—First, I would be in favor of exemption of taxes, and then gradually abandon the policy of the country.

MR. HOLMAN—A free trade in ships, a rebate of duty external and internal, and giving American ships the preference of domestic trade, what would these three measures produce for our commerce?

MR. OPDYKE—I think they would produce for us the supremacy of the sea. The Americans have more aptitude for mercantile commerce than any people in the world.

MR. HOLMAN—What effect would those measures have on our shipbuilding?

MR. OPDYKE—In my opinion there is no means of protecting the shipbuilding interests successfully unless by giving bounties. The remission of duties on material would not be sufficient at present, on account of the superior advantages Europeans have in the construction of iron vessels and steam machinery and cheap labor. Steam engineers here yesterday said we could build engines as cheaply at home as they could be done abroad. The rebate of duty simply puts the American builder on the same platform with the foreign competitor; I can't say that the remission of taxes would be equal to forty-five per cent. to the American citizen.

MR. HOWLAND, of the firm of HOWLAND BROTHERS, said that ships could be more cheaply built and better manned in England than America. Iron ships were superseding wooden ones, being superior in safety and strength. As far as the making of machinery was concerned, it would take some time for Americans to be able to compete with the English. He was in favor of remitting all taxes on materials and of having ships built at home; a nation should always have a class of skilled workmen.

JAMES W. ELWELL, a member of the Shipowners' Association, said: I have been shipowner and agent for thirty years. Our commerce during the war with Mexico and the famine in Ireland led to a stimulation in the building of ships. This continued for a few years to increase very rapidly, and the business was remunerative. But in 1854 so many people entered into the building of ships that the market became overstocked, and many found ships on their hands and had to sell at a great loss. Then came the commercial panic of 1857, which depressed business very much. Afterward a market was found for many of our ships abroad. Again building was stimulated, and up to the commencement of the last war we were building large and fine ships. Since then our tonnage has decreased 50 per cent. Labor, mechanism, &c., is now 200 or 300 per cent. more than it had been before the war. For a stevedore's bill that would then be $500, you should now pay from $1,200 to $1,500. The cost of building ships during the war was $100 a ton, while it is now from $65 to $70. If materials were free from duty, the builder could construct ships which would prove remunerative; and if goods could be bought from bond, as in other nations, vessels would be sailed so low as to compete with other nations. He was not in favor of an entire abrogation of the navigation laws, and a large number of the Shipowners' Association was of the same opinion.

MR. SPOFFORD was in favor of a rebate of duty and an abrogation of the navigation law, so as to permit the American citizen to purchase a ship and run her wherever he pleased. He also was in favor of subsidising vessels, for by this means the English were enabled to ruin the Collins steamers.

MR. WILLIAM WHITLOCK spoke in favor of a remission of taxes on building material.

MR. NESMITH presented several documents, by which it appeared that out of 101 ships in Calcutta only six were American, and that iron ships could be built on the Clyde at the rate of £14 10s. a ton. Mr. NESMITH said that Americans could build wooden ships better than the English, and all they wanted to compete in the construction of ships was to get cheap material. He objected to purchasing ships abroad for Americans wanted everything American.

MR. WEBB—I shall be glad to make a suggestion that this Committee, before they adjourn, would request the shipowners of New-York, and more particularly the underwriters, to give some information in writing of their views upon the questions before the Committee. I called upon some of the underwriters myself, requesting them to come here to-day, but it is very difficult to get the principals to leave their offices; in fact it is almost impossible for them to do so during the business hours; but I am sure some of them would give you written information if called for, and I am satisfied you can get some information from those people. I am surprised to find there is so little knowledge among our ship-owners present before this Committee. I trust, if convenient, you will again sit here after discharging your duties down east; and then we hope to have ready for you opinions given in writing.

The Chairman said he would be glad to see Mr. WEBB's suggestion carried out.

On motion of General WETMORE a resolution was passed thanking the Committee for the enlightened manner in which they conducted the investigation.

The Chairman suitably replied, and thanked the merchants of New-York for their valuable suggestions and kind attention.

The inquiry was then adjourned. The Committee have gone to Boston to continue their investigation, and will return to New-York in a few days to resume the inquiry here.

The Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Building of the House of Mercy.

The corner stone of this edifice was laid yesterday afternoon by Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER. Addresses were delivered by Bishops POTTER, QUINTARD, of Tennessee, and LAY, of Easton; by Dr. PETERS, former, and Dr. SEYMOUR, present Chaplain of the institution.

This is an Episcopal benevolent institution, situated on North River, at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, under the charge of the Sisterhood of St. Mary. They at present occupy an old-fashioned, double-frame house, standing in the centre of a half-acre of ground.

The new building, the corner stone whereof was laid yesterday, is situated directly in front of the old one, on Eighty-sixth street, overhanging the Hudson River. It is erecting from a design under the direction of Mr. CHARLES HAIGHT, architect. The materials to be used in its construction are sandstone and pressed brick, relieved with a dressing of Ohio stone. By the principal door access is had to a spacious hall. Opening out of this are offices, and beyond a broad staircase of iron ascending to the upper stories. On the second floor is a corridor 90 feet in length, connecting the present building with the chapel, dining hall and school rooms. The third floor is occupied with sleeping apartments, &c.

It is proposed, eventually, to remove the present frame building and to complete a large quadrangle, including the property of the institution with buildings in the style of that now erecting.

This charity was founded in 1854, by the untiring exertions of the late Mrs. WM. RICHMOND. Its first object is to have a watchful care over young girls between the ages of 12 and 20 years, who have strayed from the paths of rectitude, and to provide a retreat where they may recover their lost womanhood. To this end the Sisters in charge are constantly visiting Blackwell's Island and the haunts of vice within the City, seeking out the erring and bringing them to this quiet home. The City Courts, also, are constantly sending them girls, who come from the lowest places of infamy.

This is, we believe, the only place in the City where a permanent home is provided for fallen women.

Ward's Island—Visit of the Commissioners of Emigration.

With the view of inspecting the recently completed improvements effected on Ward's Island, the Commissioners of Emigration made an official visit to that place Thursday last. Mr. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President, with Commissioners WINSTON, LOUTREL, BISSINGER, SMITH, KAPP and MCELROY, and the General Agent, Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, reached the island at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to examine the improvements. They were accompanied by the medical staff and Dr. BOECK, a distinguished Norwegian physician, now on a visit to the United States. The new Lunatic Asylum was fully examined, besides the new and improved method of supplying Croton water. The grounds have been much beautified, and the fencing of walks and garden plats made very complete. Mr. VERPLANCK introduced Dr. BOECK to the company. He expressed himself highly pleased with the excellent care taken of emigrants whose temporary necessities place them under charge of the Commissioners. The Refuge, Hospitals, Asylum and schools were severally visited, and presented every appearance of neatness and comfort. The party returned to the City at 6 o'clock.

THE GOLD MUDDLE.

Impromptu Meeting at the Gold Exchange—A Statement which is Unsatisfactory—Meeting of the Creditors of the Gold Exchange Bank.

Affairs in relation to the Gold Exchange Bank continue very much muddled, and matters in the Gold Exchange are in but little better condition. The members of the Exchange, who have been expressing implicit confidence in the ability of the bank to finally work its way out of the quagmire into which it has been plunged, and have therefore opposed any measure looking to a new Clearing House, and a resumption of business through that agency, confess themselves in the dark as to the probability of an immediate settlement of the affairs of the bank, but yet seem resolved to leave no measure untried to place the bank on its old footing, especially as a Clearing House for gold. In the early part of the last week these adherents to the Gold Exchange Bank were earnest in their declarations that the institution would resume business in a few days and with an unimpaired capital. Each day these representations were made and each day some new promises were made on the part of the bank officers. But day after day brought its legal obstacles, now in the form of an injunction, and again in the shape of proceedings tending to throw the institution into the Bankruptcy Court. As each day wore on these legal complications became more difficult to overcome.

On Thursday, when action on the proposed Clearing House could no longer be delayed, the friends of the bank came forward with a proposition that the directors of this new Clearing House use the machinery of the bank for the purpose of clearing gold until the bank could settle its troubles and resume that business itself. This proposition was taken into consideration by the directors who were elected on Friday last, but no action was reported, for the simple reason that they did not know what action to take.

Yesterday it was determined to make another effort in behalf of the bank, and endeavor to show that the institution was sound—which had not been disputed by the majority—and to indicate who were the parties who presented obstacles to the settlement of its affairs. The directors of the new Clearing House were to assemble during the morning, and it was thought would take some steps toward organization. The friends of the bank determined to induce Mr. JORDAN, the receiver, to make a statement before the Gold Exchange which should strengthen their hands in the Board. With this view, they took him from his desk about 11 o'clock, rushed him across the street, and ushered him into the Gold Exchange, where he was received with every demonstration of joy by those who were in the secret, and who had thronged the room for the purpose of hearing what he had to say.

Mr. JORDAN was introduced by the presiding officer, and proceeded to make a statement, interspersed with some profanity as he "got his mad up," to the effect that Messrs. C. C. UNGER & Co. had instituted proceedings before the United States Courts with a view to force the bank into bankruptcy; that he, as receiver, had offered to settle with Messrs. UNGER & Co., and that they had agreed to arrange the difficulty, but that their lawyer had insisted upon the proceedings being continued. That was where the matter stood, so far as the legal steps were concerned. Mr. JORDAN had been advised by his counsel that under this last order of the Court he could do nothing but sit still; and until the Messrs. UNGER withdrew their suit nothing could be done. Even then he was not certain but that some twenty or thirty more creditors of the bank would step in and institute similar proceedings. What Mr. JORDAN wanted was to be let alone. He said that if he was left to settle the affairs of the bank in his own way, and in the manner which had been assented to by the directors, he would straighten things out in three days or he would turn the bank over into the hands of assignees in bankruptcy. He, however, wished it to be understood who were the parties who presented the settlement, and they were C. C. UNGER & Co.

Mr. UNGER obtained permission to reply, and stated that he instituted proceedings to prevent the payment of funds to preferred creditors, and after he had failed to get any satisfaction at the bank.

Mr. JORDAN then asserted that Mr. UNGER was willing to arrange the difficulty, but that his (UNGER'S) lawyer would not let him, but wanted to "strike" the bank, which he (JORDAN) would not submit to. After some further remarks relating to Mr. UNGER'S proceedings, Mr. JORDAN gave the only figures which the creditors of the bank had as yet been able to obtain. He said that the directors had consented to lose $252,000 in settling the difference between the price of gold, which they had paid out to creditors of the bank on the 24th and 25th of September, and the price at the present time. The bank had advanced on those days about $4,000,000 gold, which he asserted had saved half the brokers and four or five of the banks from failure. The directors were now willing to lose the sum they had agreed upon in order to get rid of the parties who were more importunate for a settlement. If three working days were allowed him he would arrange the whole difficulty.

Mr. JORDAN retired from the Gold Room and business was resumed. His speech did not favorably impress the majority of the members, because it was considered rather too dictatorial in tone, and some of his adjectives were more forcible than elegant.

A meeting of the creditors of the bank was held at the office of SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co., in the afternoon, over which Mr. D. B. HATCH presided, and Mr. A. G. P. SPEYERS acted as Secretary. The creditors were in favor of giving Mr. JORDAN a chance to do as he desired, and an agreement was drawn up to the effect that the signers would defer any legal measures for ten days, if necessary, so that the receiver might have all the time that he asked for. There were fifteen of the creditors present, and it is said that there are but twenty altogether who are clamorous for settlement. The majority of those at the meeting agreed to the proposition, and it is probable that all will conform to it. It was announced that the Court had modified the order in the suit of the Messrs. UNGER so as to allow the receiver to collect the assets of the bank and effect settlements in all cases where he could do so advantageously to the interests of the institution.

The directors of the new Clearing House met yesterday afternoon, but did nothing of a definite character. It is understood that they are taking legal advice to ascertain the extent of their personal liability in case any loss should arise during the process of clearing. It is not thought probable that the new Clearing House will get in operation, even if the directors accept the proposition of the Gold Exchange Bank to use their machinery, before the middle of the present week.

Further Developments Regarding the Gold Speculation.

It is rumored about town that certain legal proceedings soon to be taken in the Courts will unfold to the public the intimate relation of a prominent City official to the late disgraceful speculations in Wall-street. The developments promised are said to be very rich, but it would be unwise to give details at the present moment. Within a few days, however, the facts will be published.

Counterfeit Tobacco Stamps.

VOLNEY WRIGHT was brought before United States Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, on the charge of dealing in counterfeit tobacco stamps. When arrested he had in his possession a large quantity of counterfeit stamps, representing upward of $12,000. The accused was held in $8,000 to appear for examination on Monday next.

Vessel Robbery.

When the schooner *Franklin*, from Peru, arrived in this port with a cargo of rubber it was found that during the voyage rubber, valued at $300, had been abstracted. The Harbor Police were notified, and upon searching the vessel, discovered the stolen property secreted in the hold. There was no evidence by which the thief could be singled out, and therefore no arrest was made.

Theft of Harness.

JOHN KNAPP and GEORGE QUINN were arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE on a charge of stealing a set of harness, worth $45, from the stable of WALTER W. SIMMS, at No. 340 West Seventeenth-street, and which was seen in their possession. They both pleaded not guilty, but were committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Arrests for the Week.

The Police made the following arrests during the past week: Saturday, Oct. 10, 279; Sunday, Oct. 11, 92; Monday, Oct. 12, 196; Tuesday, Oct. 13, 202; Wednesday, Oct. 14, 181; Thursday, Oct. 15, 185; Friday, Oct. 16, 182; total, 1,317. This is the smallest number reported for some time past.

Sailing of the Haytian Cruiser Pequot.

The Haytian steamer *Pequot*, which has been flying the American flag in our harbor for several days, sailed last night for Hayti under the same colors. The reason given for this violation of international law is that she fears to be attacked on the high seas by the *Telegrafo* and the other rebel pirate, for either of which she would, to judge from appearances, be but a sorry match. It is understood that the above-mentioned vessels are waiting for the *Pequot* off the west coast of Hayti. The bondsmen of the *Quaker City*, alias *Telegrafo*, will, it is said, be prosecuted for the amount of their bonds.

SUNDAY NOTES.

Shall a circuit preacher be allowed to go to his appointments on a velocipede? is the momentous question now being discussed by the *Methodist Recorder* of England. The *Recorder* thinks he may, if his example does not lead others to ride for pleasure on Sunday.

The following is RENAN'S description of the personal appearance of St. Paul:

"Paul had a sickly appearance which did not, as it appears, correspond with the greatness of his soul. He was ugly, short, thickset and stooping, and his broad shoulders awkwardly sustained a little bald head. His sallow countenance was half hidden in a thick beard; his nose was aquiline, his eyes piercing, and his black and heavy eyebrows met across his forehead. Nor was there anything imposing in his speech; his timid and embarrassed air and his incorrect language gave at first but a poor idea of his eloquence. He shrewdly, however, gloried in his exterior defects, and even drew advantages therefrom."

A correspondent of the *Spectator* thinks the Dean of Carlisle a very unfit man to start a crusade against science, because he is so exceptionally ignorant of the simplest facts of natural history. Preaching at Swanage about nine years ago on the distinction between man and all other animals, he said that late scientific investigations had shown that human blood differed in the shape of its globules from the blood of any beasts or birds, "if, indeed," he added, "birds have blood."

The *American Churchman* takes umbrage at the assertion of the *Nation* that clergymen live within "narrower bounds" than other professional people. It says:

"We believe it the common experience everywhere that the clergy are the men of largest sympathies and most varied culture and knowledge among those with whom they live. And we are certain that facts in the literary and intellectual movements of the country show that this is the case."

The Baron DE CROZE, whose death the French journals have lately announced, was the person who some ten years since addressed a memorial to the Pope, strongly urging the restoration of the Coliseum. "My dear son," replied PIUS IX., "I have seen your memorial, and thank you for it; but do you not know that there are two kinds of vandalism, the one of destruction, the other of restoration? Never has the Coliseum been more beautiful than in the moving contrast of the splendor of its past and the magnificence of its ruins. To restore them would, it seems to me, be an artistic sacrilege, and would annihilate the work of ages only to produce a poor and colorless counterfeit. Think no more of it, *caro mio*." And the Baron thought no more of it.

FREDERIC GAILARDET, the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, takes the following view of the position of Pére HYACINTHE. "He will be lost, I fear, in the desert of public indifference. We are no longer in the times of JOHN HUSS and of LUTHER. For believers he has gone too far; for the incredulous not far enough; for he has remained a Catholic and a priest. The *Reveil* and the *Avenir National* see in this matter only a family quarrel. One has faith or he has it not; there is no middle ground possible. Every attempt at independence is a revolt and an apostasy. It is necessary, then, for Pére HYACINTHE to humiliate himself or go further. Let him go as far as LAMENNAIS in the road whereon he has entered."

The Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner* sees in the Chinese question only the future destruction of Buddhism and introduction of 25,000,000 Baptists into the Flowery Kingdom. A grandson of BEECHER is to marry a Chinese deaconess and be a star preacher in New-Canton.

"Another Church of the Future" is the heading of a book notice in the *Saturday Review* for Oct. 2. The reviewer gives a summary of results to be looked for when this new Church shall be established on the earth.

"The Church of the Future will be accommodatingly comprehensive. It will abolish Trinitarian doctrine, and so draw in the Unitarians; it will make celibacy compulsory upon its ministers, thus hoodwinking the Papists; and it will satisfy the Evangelicals by promising a very large amount of everlasting damnation."

On the subject of Sunday and its proper observance we have the following:

"The Sabbath will be an ordinance of the Church of the Future, on which 'man may eat and drink moderately, and gently recreate.' We should like a woodcut, in the next addition of the prophecy, to illustrate the Churchmen of the future 'gently' recreating. Does the prophet mean that they may minuet, but not polk? croquet, but not cricket? canter, but not gallop? walk, but not run? smile, but not laugh? tickle, but not wrestle? flute, but not drum?"

Mr. SAMUEL A. HITCHCOCK, of Brimfield, Mass., has just given $40,000 for the endowment of the Hebrew Professorship in Andover Seminary, so worthily filled by Professor MEAD. He also gives $40,000 to Amherst College.

An article by Rev. E. G. BROOKS in the *Universalist Quarterly* for October, contains the following piece of moralizing on the spiritual uses of traffic, his subject being the Pacific Railroad:

"Morally and intellectually, in the future as in the past, the world is to be carried forward on the wheels of traffic and through the agencies of its business enterprise. Trade, scheme, build, O money-makers, only for money, if ye will. God will use your trading and your scheming for higher purposes of his own. Every sail you spread scatters seed you dream not of; and every venture you dispatch includes a freight of which your bills of lading make no report. Sordid and mercenary you may be; but the kingdom of God advances as you open the way. On the wings of commerce, knowledge and art will spread. Through every cleft mountain and across every bridged river, over valleys exalted and crooked ways straightened and rough places made plain, the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and the elements of an improving social condition shall march. Ships, locomotives and all the vehicles of intercourse as they 'go to and fro' for traffic, shall serve as the shuttles of God, carrying the woof of divine ideas through the warp of our humanity, and thus, at length, shall be woven that web of a perfect life which He has proposed in the Christianization of our race."

An English workingman's journal, while it supports the eight-hours-a-day idea, drops a remark which should have a healthy influence in its atmosphere where such ideas are too rare: "The object of life is not to keep one's self healthy and comfortable, but to do one's duty, and leave the world a little better than it was before. It may be necessary for that end to work sixteen hours, and if that involves early death, what then? So do most refusals to skulk; but skulking is not a virtue, for all that."

The *Advance* thinks it sinful for Christians to patronize the Opera, and cites the letter of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT to prove that "Norma," "Don Giovanni," "Rigoletto," "Traviata," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Faust" and the "Sonnambula," are as immoral as "Formosa." This is deemed conclusive by the editor of the *Advance*.

Preliminary steps have been taken to reorganize the disestablished Church of Ireland. The United Provincial Synods have met, and have decided in favor of a common representation of Bishops, clergy, and laity, in the new Church.

Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, the new pastor of the Church of the Messiah, said in a sermon of last Sunday:

"There are some men, and good men too, who find it very hard to believe in Providence when the wind and tide are against them. They look round on the world and seeing the crime in its midst, find it very hard to believe that the helmsman is at his post. Now I don't know *how* a divine order is to come out of this chaos, but that it *will* come I have no doubt. I have but one rule, which is, to mind my own business, do the work it is given me to do, honestly and well, and leave the rest to God. The world would be better off if we would all stop our grumbling and go to work like men."

From an article on "the Church in Paris and France," in the *Catholic World*, for October, we compiled the following statistics of the public institutions superintended by religious—these are said to have doubled in number and extent since 1850, being at present attended by over 1,200,000 girls and [illegible] boys. In 1854 there were in France [illegible] private institutions, with 42,462 pupils, presided over by laymen; and 256 institutions, with [illegible] pupils, under the charge of religious. In [illegible] the number of lay institutions amounted to only [illegible], with [illegible] pupils, while the religious have increased to [illegible], with [illegible] pupils. While the former gained, [illegible] eleven years only 545 pupils, the latter gained 13,702. Three years ago, 29,892 pupils attended the lyceums, and 32,495 the colleges—a total of 62,347, which shows a gain of 19,228 pupils since 1854. This increase is accounted for by the support which these institutions receive from the State. In 1854, the number of lyceums was 53; in 1865, it was 86.

In about the same period of time the Brothers of the Christian Schools (*Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne*) had founded 864 educational establishments in France, 16 in the States of the Church, 13 in Italy, 42 in Belgium, 2 in Switzerland, 2 in Austria, 3 in Prussia, 2 in England, 2 in Egypt, 4 in Turkey, 19 in Canada, 29 in the United States, 8 in India and 2 in Ecuador—making a total of 1,043 establishments with 8,822 Brothers. This number has multiplied since. In France alone there are now over 900 establishments and 6,000 Brothers. France has 18,000 male ecclesiastics, and of these the greater half are engaged in training the rising generation. Of the 90,000 female members belonging to the various religious orders, one-third are employed in the same way. Out of the whole number of religious, no less than 72,000 are computed to devote themselves to education, to the care of the orphans, the sick and the aged. The pupils, the orphans, the invalids, the incurables, the helpless, the poor under the charge of the different religious societies and orders, number over two millions.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Distinguished Prelates to Depart from Baltimore on Wednesday.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 16.

On Wednesday next an exciting and unusual event will transpire in Catholic circles in this city, and prayers innumerable will ascend to Heaven for the safe arrival across the ocean of prelates, priests and students who will start on that day for the great Council to be held in Rome. The list is as follows: The Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore; Right Rev. John McGill, D. D., Bishop of Richmond; Right Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia; Right Rev. M. Domenec, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburg; Right Rev. Tobias Mullen, D. D., Bishop of Erie; Right Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina; Right Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska. It is probable that three more Bishops will reach here in time to join this party. They are Right Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., Bishop of Scranton; Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., Bishop of Charleston; and Right Rev. W. H. Elder, Bishop of Natchez. The clergymen are Rev. B. J. McManus, Pastor of St. John's, and Rev. Dr. Chapelle, of Rockville, Md.; and three priests from the diocese of Nebraska, who accompany Right Rev. Dr. O'Gorman. A student convert is with Bishop Wood; two students—Archbishop Spalding's nephew and cousin—are proceeding to Belgium, and two others are going to the American College in Rome. The German and Anglo-Saxon Catholic societies of this city, desirous of giving his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding a public mark of their love and respect, have resolved to tender him an escort of honor on the day of his departure for Rome. On Wednesday next, 20th inst., the officers of the various societies will meet, vested in their regalia, at St. Alphonsus' Hall, at 12 o'clock M. Forming in procession, headed by an excellent band of music and the flags of the United States and Pontifical States, they will march thence to the Archiepiscopal residence on Charles-street, and from thence will escort the Most Reverend Archbishop and reverend clergy in carriages to the steamer *Massachusetts*, lying at the Light-street wharf, and which has been chartered for the occasion. The *Massachusetts* will take the party to the North German steamship *Baltimore*, on which the Most Reverend Archbishop will embark. The steamer will then accompany the *Baltimore* some distance down the bay. The Archbishop will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow morning at the Cathedral, and will attract an immense congregation.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

In connection with Capt. HALL'S address before the American Geographical Society tomorrow evening, Dr. ISAAC J. HAYES, who has just returned from the Arctic regions, will also speak.

The St. George Cricket Club will play a benefit match for NORLEY on Monday of this week, and on Tuesday will play against the First Eleven of the New-York Club, which will finish the cricketing season.

JOHN K. BULMER, recently appointed Civil Engineer of the Navy Yard, has made the following appointments: Assistant Engineer, Francis B. Stryker, Jr.; Superintendent, William Millgate; Leveler, William Stewart; Rodman, Jos. Ward; Chief Clerk, Michael Riley; Clerks, George Blatchford, John Mitchell, Abraham Stoothoff; Messengers, Anthony Madden, Garret Sullivan; Draughtsman, Charles Schief; Foreman Carpenter, Richard Newell, retained; Foreman Machinist, Lemuel Woods; Foreman Plumber, Henry Haux; Foreman Mason, Andrew Emmons.

The Staten Island ferry boat *Thomas Hunt* caught fire on her 12 o'clock trip to this City yesterday, and for a time great consternation prevailed among the passengers. No serious damage was done, however, owing to the presence of mind and prompt action of a young man attached to the Engineer's Department.

The new market of the Fishmongers' Association, near Fulton Ferry, will be opened for public inspection on Tuesday of this week from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CHARLES TEUGENS, aged 8 years, whose parents reside at No. 48 Tenth-avenue, fell into the river at the foot of Thirteenth-street, and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

A barn, belonging to Mr. PENELTON, near New-Brighton, S. I., was burned early yesterday morning; loss about $500.

A draft for $20, being the subscriptions of the Southport Congregational Sabbath School for the relief of the Avondale sufferers, has been received at this office; also, a donation of $1, from "A Poor Man."

The opening exercises of the Medical College for Women, corner of Twelfth-street and Second-avenue, will take place to-morrow evening, and the regular annual sessions will commence on Tuesday.

The annual entertainment for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, will take place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next—afternoon and evening.

New-Jersey.

Major-General RUNYON has designated Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW, editor of the *National Guardsman*, to superintend the arrangements for the competitive rifle-shooting examination of the New-Jersey State National Guard, which will be held at Newark on Tuesday next.

Mrs. ELLEN REHILL, who resided at No. 26 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, died on Thursday night while being delivered of a child. Mr. JOHN REHILL, the lady's husband, supposing that his wife's death was caused by malpractice on the part of Dr. CAREY, her attending physician, consulted Coroner WARREN as to what was best to be done in the premises. The Coroner advised that a *post-mortem* examination of the body be held. This was done by Drs. WATSON, GARDNER and CASE, when it was recommended that an inquest be held on Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock.

WILLIAM J. CONNOR, who was arrested in Jersey City on Friday night, charged with complicity in the recent insurance robbery in Poughkeepsie, was discharged last evening, the officers of the company having failed to identify him.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company now carries 700 car-loads of coal daily.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 16—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 82¼; 1865, old, 81¾; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 76¾. Erie Railway Shares, 23; Illinois Centrals, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 12¾; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White; 9s. 7d. for Winter, and 9s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 23s. 3d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 9d. ₱ quarter for European. Oats, 3s. 5d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 44s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 110s. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Beef, 88s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 72s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 66s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 65s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for common, and 15s. for fine. Petroleum, 1s 6½d. ₱ gallon for spirits, and 1s. 8d. for refined. Tallow, 47s. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 26s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 10s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₱ ton. Tallow, 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Sperm Oil, £93 ₱ ton. Whale Oil, £39 ₱ ton. Linseed Oil, £29 12s. ₱ ton. Resin, 5s. 3d.@6s. ₱ cwt. for common, and 16s. 6d. for fine. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. Sugar, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on spot.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 20c.

LONDON, Oct. 16—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅞ for money and 93⅞@93¾ for the account. American Securities closed easier; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 82¼; 1865, old, 81¼; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 76¾. Erie Railway Shares flat at 21½; Illinois Centrals, 93¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.@12¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, 4,000 of which were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 23s. 9d. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 67s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 11d. ₱ gallon for Spirits and 1s. 8d. for Refined. Turpentine, 27s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

[illegible], Oct. 16—2 P. M.—Cotton opens flat on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 147f.; Low Middling, afloat, 136f.

PARIS, Oct. 16—3 P. M.—The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 71f. 30c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 16—1:30 P. M.—United States Bonds are active and firm at 88@88¼.

ANTWERP, Oct. 16.—Petroleum firm at 59¾f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Oct. 16.—COTTON—The market closed heavy for both on the spot and afloat. Afloat, 136¼f. ₱ cwt.

[Advertisement.]
BROWN'S GLASS CLEANING POLISH.—Depot No. 41 Mercer-st., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 16.—*In steamship Lafayette, for Brest and Havre.*—Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Count Fouche de Careil, Jr., F. M. Smith, Mrs. Smith, child and maid servant, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Hon. Mrs. George P. Marsh, Mrs. James L. Graham, Jr., Richard Butler, Mrs. William H. Cary, Miss Alice B. Cary, Miss Julia Butler, Miss Edith Butler, C. L. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Alfred Perrisain, Lewis Hall, Mrs. Hall, Miss M. Louise Hall, Miss Carrie Hall, Mr. Farrish, Mrs. Farrish, Count de Careil, Countess de Careil, Robert Struthers, Mrs. Oliver Hopkinson, Miss Hopkinson, G. S. Hawes, James F. Sabine, Mrs. Sabine, Miss Mary Brown, L. G. Pratt, Mrs. Pratt and two children, Mr. Strickland, G. D. McClellan, A. Aub, E. G. Pendleton, A. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner and 2 children, H. G. Loomis, E. P. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and son, Mrs. McElwell, Mr. Lottner and son, Edmund Quincy, Mrs. Valerio, Mrs. Hendrickson, Mr. Wickersham, Mrs. Wickersham, Mr. Frignet, Mrs. Horten, Mrs. Eliza Kerney, Dr. Clifford Morrough, Mrs. Clarisy, Horace Hawes, son and nephew, L. Wertheim, Mrs. Wertheim, S. Fozier, Mrs. Fozier, two daughters and maid servant, Mr. Ferguson, Mrs. Mary T. Handers, Henry Cavalie, Mrs. Flanders, Paul Butler, Bennie Butler, Mrs. Captain Williams and daughter, Mr. Lirnet, Mrs. J. Markbriet, Miss Fannie Markbriet, F. Bianchi, J. Jay Newcomb, Jr., Mr. McDougall, Mr. Moret, Adelrich Benziger, Miss Anna Aufranc, Rev. Mr. Valois, Bishop Eugene Grignes, Bishop Rappe, Bishop Farrall, Rev. A. M. Martin, Bishop de St. Pallais, Rev. Mr. McDowell, Rev. L. de Goesbriane, Bishop Tache, Bishop Hunni, Bishop Heiss, Rev. Poire, Rev. Marton Marty, Archbishop O'Hara, Bishop Purcell, Rev. L. E. Cherrier, Bishop John Quinean, Rev. F. Westerholdts, Rev. D. J. O'Brien, Rev. O'Keefe, Rev. E. Chapolord, Rev. Wm. E. Keoepfer, Rev. S. Duroc, Rev. Mr. Shields, Rev. John A. Zinger, Rev. Mr. Quinn, Rev. J. Duhamee, Rev. Mr. Cloaree, Mr. Pollard, B. N. Receveur, Mrs. R. Alexander de Scharfeuort and daughter, Miss Cesarine Comte, Mrs. A. Ferdidmind, Mr. Latour, Manuel Macias, Jose R. Arteaga, Charles Padey, Miss Julia Bowrion, John Shukett, Thos. F. Malsar, J. Goggin, Vincent Girod, Charles Dodero, Dr. F. Coustroll, Mrs. Coustroll, C. T. Lamont, Mrs. Lamont, S. Scholastique, A. Teste, Mrs. Testo, Mrs. E. Howe, Gustave Hollerbach, Mr. Groumont, Emma Magnus, J. T. Datsallser, Mr. A. Gateau.

In steamship Alaska, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—Capt. Towes, D. E. Degener, J. Bonatti, L. Gulda, A. S. Mannaburg, Mr. Otero, W. E. Wise and wife, Mrs. Clark, D. Monteifer, A. Millan, Washington Maynard, U. S. N., G. Schranner, S. S. Horton, M. Davison, J. V. Reeve, Mrs. Edward Caldwell, D. W. Gifford, Captain A. Meyers, Mrs. M. Vidal, nurse and child, W. E. Boker, A. P. Larkin, H. R. Cleveland, F. W. Alymar, C. F. Sweet, Colonel Geo. E. Church, Geo. H. Barnard, B. W. Chipps, Mrs. H. W. Johnson and child, Rev. P. H. Pitkin and wife. For California—Miss E. A. Nichols, Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. W. Gardner and 2 children, L. L. Johnson, E. A. Johnson, Rachel Kempener, E. Colger, Thos. Lindsay and wife, Thos. Runn, wife and two children, P. Gamba, wife and child, George Clussing, wife and children, Misses Jane and Mary Bell, Mrs. P. M. Belton and child, Mrs. A. Rosenfeldt and child, Mrs. A. Eleanor Williams and child, P. H. Brooks, J. P. Flint and wife, Ezra Jones, Dr. C. F. A. Mitchell and wife, Miss M. A. Griffin, Mrs. D. Olier, Mrs. Jane Dougall and child, D. Peckham, Geo. R. Halsey, James Clark, Mrs. W. L. Merry, nurse and 2 children, H. D. Gower, R. G. Mason, Mrs. F. W. Gradville and child, Mrs. Dubois and daughter, W. Eadie, Mrs. Emma Thissell, C. Hamilton, R. Creighton, D. G. Garon, C. B. Winn, Archer T. Barber, Anna Kirch and sister, R. P. Spier, C. F. Wilson, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Brooks and 3 children, Captain M. P. Birdsall, and a large number in steerage.

OCT. 16.—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Tremillin, Miss S. A. Hay, H. B. Robinson, Robert Mills, Bancroft Espent, Captain Cuff, Miss S. E. Piffard, Miss N. H. Piffard, Mr. Dean, L. A. di Oliveria Gomez, Wm. Emonds, Miss Emelia Emonds, Henry Keteltas, Mr. Brine, Wm. Brittlebank, Mr. Griffith, A. Brittlebank, John O. Maitland, J. R. Holden, G. S. Burbank, Miss Sarah Burbank, Mr. Wright and wife, J. L. Batchelder, wife, 2 children and maid, W. Cadman, Adam Clark, N. L. Thompson, Thomas Weston, Dr. Wade and wife, Henry Kein, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Humly, W. J. Hiddell, W. B. Kinnear, Mr. Geoghegan.

OCT. 16.—*In steamship England, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Bertema and 2 children, Mrs. R. D. Perry, Miss P. Perry, Miss M. Perry, Master F. Perry, Master C. Perry, Miss Perry and nurse, Miss Farnell, D. J. Huge, L. Curin, Bishop Hogan, Rev. C. Harding and wife, G. A. Lewis.

In steamship Magnolia for Savannah.—General and Mrs. James H. Ledlie, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pendleton and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Adams and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jenkins and 2 children, Mrs. H. Jamison, Mrs. M. Baker, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Parkes, Mrs. M. D. Whitney and maid, G. H. Kemshart, George C. Kand, Jr., H. Carter, D. G. Stern, G. A. Whitney, Mrs. Hobb and child, Mrs. E. F. Leach, Miss J. Kennedy, Miss O. P. Cleveland, C. E. Mann, J. P. Whitney, Mrs. Harriet Brayton, George W. Shaffer, C. S. Leach, C. C. Brown, John Zattel, James Attridge, J. B. Goulding, Mrs. R. E. Mann, Sherman Leach, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Avery and infant, Miss S. Johnson, John Murphy, James Clark, Thomas Rile.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—E. T. Corey, I. Harrington, lady and 5 children, Miss Mattie Harrington, H. Marcus, Fred. Barrett, Miss A. Green, Mrs. M. Gay, Mrs. C. B. Handley, Philip Thayer, Colonel John A. Foster, N. Michie, Henry Schagin, A. H. Powers, Miss S. R. Childs, Miss Ellie Osgood, J. G. Allison, J. R. Totten, W. H. Nixon, R. Preston and lady, Mrs. Mary S. Allen, John Forsyth and lady, L. Vogel, Charles Werner, Miss Ellen Riley, Mrs. Barry, Miss Susan R. Harold, Miss Hannah Wilkens, C. Hovey, J. C. Holcombe, William Clark and lady, John Watson, George R. White, Clara White, John R. Pauling and lady, Thomas Brent and lady, Miss Minnie Brent.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 16.—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen.*—Caspar Stolie and family, Peter Doucks and family, Mrs. Wick and child, J. Curtius, A. Washburne, N. Lord, Mr. Math and family, Rev. Mr. Hopkins, W. Goodfellow, Rev. Mr. Spencer and wife, E. B. Colter, Mr. Bryan and wife, W. Holdsche, Mrs. Myer and child, Mr. Wohmann, Mrs. Spencer and children, Mr. and Mrs. Partridge, Henrietta Teufel, Maggie Brehl, D. A. Schrierenbeck and family, J. W. Blecken and child, Louis Rothenberg, Bertha Bucher, Ottilie Messner, Marie Messner, Johne Ostermann and child, Julius Metzger, Jacob Metzger, Laura Fachritz, Henri Freund, Aloys Mayer and wife, Doroth Scheidemann, W. Wester Dieckhoff, Gust. Droishagen, Adelh Metzger, Leopold Lowenthal, J. L. Fessmann, Ludw. Freuml, Franz Ort, Marg. Ort and son, Christine Ort, Rosa Bacharach, J. Weiss, Helene Hedden, Otto Wissner, Marg. Wagner, Antonette Wissner, Rudolph Wienand and family, John Kissel, Marg. Lutz, Doris Sander, Emilie Norris, Lonhard Borschmek, Anthony Shott and family, J. and G. Michelson, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Douglass, Peter Witz, Catharine Hoffmann, Anna Fordelmann, Fr. Koch and family, Constantin Schmidt, Herr Haacke, F. Gallery, Carl Lang, Catherine Kassel, Alex. Gewert, Wilh. Barkhaus and wife, Bertha Vasen, C. Dietzgen, John Spindler, James Faulkein, John Bookemeier, F. Doscher and family, Gesine Steffens, C. H. Steffens, Friedr. Glick, Wm. Leckerling and family, Catharine Wagner and child, Heiur Elsen, H. Stremmel and others in second cabin.

OCT. 16.—*In steamship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—Rev. D. Ledder, Robert Bowles, John T. Evenson, Richard H. Evenson, James Walker, W. F. Williams, James Murphy, Mrs. M. Spittle, John Spittle, Mrs. Morris, Alfred Morris, Miss Lilian Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Croft, Mrs. A. Butler, Wm. Exley, Miss Falconer, Mrs. C. Brown, David Brown, A. H. Ramsay, John H. Brown, James Y. Gibson, W. H. Yard, Charles Horsfall, Sam. O. Rhode, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Georgiana Thomson, Charles Thomson, Thomas Thomson, Miss Emily Cleeff, Miss Mary Cleeff, Miss Annie Gloynne, Richard Gloynne, John C. Fisher.

OCT. 16.—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg.*—Caroline Daus, Arthur Berks, Jeanette Erb, Justina Kahni, Anna Jung, Aug. Fiedler and wife, W. Sonnenstrahl, Dr. James Bacon and wife, Ernst Antsberg, J. F. Brunswig, H. Leep and wife, Chas. W. Miller, Ulrich Knitschky, Amalie Hieber.

In steamer Crescent City, from New-Orleans.—Mr. Holcomb and wife, H. Ernst, Jos. Weeks, Sam. Weeks, James Tobin, A. Gustave.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 13 | Sun sets..... 5 17 | Moon sets.. 3 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 16 | Gov. Island. 6 05 | Hell Gate.. 7 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg Oct. 2, with mdse. and 360 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Oct. 11, lat. 46 20, lon. 47 46, passed schr. Cloud, (Br.,) bound W.; 14th, lat. 41 08, lon. 64, passed steamship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg; same day, lat. 41, lon. 66 54, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 15th, lat. 40 30, lon. 64 12, passed a Bremen steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 40 30, lon. 64 50, passed steamship Tarifa, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 40 30, lon. 72, saw ship Great Western, from Liverpool (Sept. 6) for New-York.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Dumbreck, Glasgow Oct. 1 and Moville 4th, with mdse. and 412 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate weather for the first part of passage; afterward strong W. and N. W. winds, with high sea.

Steamship Crescent City, Hildreth, New-Orleans Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Fredk. Baker.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Christel, (N. G.,) Friedericks, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 215 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Has had one death and one birth on the passage.

Bark America, (N. G.,) Koper, Newcastle, Eng., 35 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Unkart & Co. Has been 17 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with light winds and calms.

Bark Commerce, (of Newcastle,) Wells, Alicante 44 ds., with mdse. to James Borland. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 5. Has had very heavy weather since crossing the Banks.

Brig Victoria Amelia, (of Arichat,) Terrio, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig John McDonald, (Br.,) Stiles, Hillsborough, N. S., 12 ds., with coal to Metropolitan Gas Co.

Brig Atlanta, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Whelan, Murray Harbor, Labrador, 15 ds., with fish to R. P. Currie & Co. Has had westerly gales on the passage, during which lost and split sails.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Cole, Jacksonville, Fla., 12 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Co. Has had northerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Henry Fish, Bellomi, Alexandria.

Schr. Wm. Wood, Wood, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. Lucien, Frances, New-Haven.

Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fannie Keemer, Jones, Greenport.

Schr. Margaretta, Pendle, Rockys.

Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hart, Northport.

Schr. Sharpshooter, Flynn, Connecticut River.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Willis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary J. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. P. Raynard, Raynard, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to B. F. Small.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Gage, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.

Schr. Adolph Hugel, Wass, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Mayer, Billings, Stamford.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Portland, Conn.

Schr. George P. Triggs, Linekin, Gloucester, with fish to George P. Triggs.

Schr. E. Haddon, Wainwright, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. G. Pease, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ellis, Stamford.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Parsons, Virginia.

Schr. Susan A. Jayne, Collins, Virginia.

Schr. James Neilson, McComber, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Galota, Morrill, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Union, Bennett, Rondout, for Lynn.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hamill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Agnes, Keegan, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Thames, Holt, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. B. Sharp, Cole, Elizabethport, for Wickford.

Schr. Van Buren, Skidmore, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Ophir, Webster, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Birdsall, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. Nellie Somes, Cole, South Amboy, for Salem.

Schr. M. P. King, Rockwell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. George Temple, Beckett, Cape Sable, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Chase, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Little Charlie, White, Greenport.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. George Downing, Peck, Northport.

Schr. Susan, Smith, Northport.

Schr. Wm. Perry, Nelson, Stamford.

Schr. James H. Gallagher, Gallagher, Portland, Conn. While coming through Hell Gate ran ashore at Hallett's Point, but would come off next high water without damage.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, heavy, N. W., clear.

Below.

Ship Reichstag, (N. G.,) Cahnbly, Hamburg Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Sawyer, Arecibo, P. R., 19 ds. By pilot boat Edmund Driggs No. 7.

Sailed.

Steamships Lafayette, for Havre; Britannia, for Glasgow; City of Washington and England, for Liverpool; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; Alaska, for Aspinwall; Wilmington, for Galveston; General Meade, De Soto and George Washington, for New-Orleans; Magnolia and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Norfolk; ship Robena, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Arr. steamer Neptune; barks Daniel Webster, from Malaga, with a cargo of new crop raisins; Harrison Lieb, from Jamaica; brig Mary, from Malaga; schr. E. B. Wheaton, from Newbern.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct 16.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Perit, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 16.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Manitou, from Matanzas; brigs Romance, from Navassa; Ada Carter, from Havana.

Sld. bark Maria Scammell, from Callao, for Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 16, A. M.—Arr. and sld. schrs. James S. Hewett and Elizabeth Edwards, Philadelphia, for Boston; George Taulane, Almira Wooley and James Satterthwaite, Boston, for Philadelphia; John C. Henry, Lynn, for do.; Decatur Oakes, Gloucester, for do.; William P. Cox, Plymouth, for Elizabethport; E. B. Wheaton, Newbern, N. C., for Boston.

Arr. schrs. Niagara, W. G. Dearborn and Ella L. Smith, Philadelphia, for Boston; Mary Price, do., for Plymouth; Sidney C. Tyler, E. B. Wood, L. S. Levering, Harriet S. Brooks, Ephraim & Anna and S. A. Hoffman, Boston for Philadelphia; Mary H. Westcott, Lynn, for do.; William Boardman, Portland, Conn., for Boston; J. M. Taylor, Hartford, Conn., for Boston; Emily & Jenny, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Passed by—Schr. Irvine, Alexandria, for Boston.

Sld. barkantine White Cloud; brigs Elmira and Irene; schrs. James Veldren, Eustie Wilson, Blondel, Charles E. Raymond, Hesperus, Annie May, Joseph W. Allen, John McAdam, Charlotte Fish, James Young, M. & E. Henderson, Charles B. Paige, G. B. McFarland, Nellie Brown, Mary Ella, Medford, Curtis Tilton, Emma, Fred Gray, Argo, Ceres, Isabel L. Pierce, P. S. Lindsey, Pavilion, Sidney C. Tyler, L. S. Levering, Emily & Jenny, Harriet S. Brooks, Mary H. Westcott, Ephraim & Anna, S. A. Hoffman, Wm. G. Dearborn and C. B. Wood.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 16.—The pilot boat Slicer spoke 20 miles north of Cape Henry the schr. Montezuma, bound to New-York, with bowsprit sprung; she also spoke schr. J. H. Stickney.

Passed out—Steamer Cuba, for Havana.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 16.—Arr. steamer Water Lilly, New-York. Sld. steamers Wyoming, Philadelphia; Huntsville and San Salvador, New-York. Cld. schooner Frank Herbert, Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Cl'd. ship Thatcher Magown, for Liverpool, with 3,600 sacks of wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 16.—Arr. steamer Volunteer and Rebecca Clyde.

Sld. steamer Lucille, from Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Ship Island Home, from Boston, for Savannah, spoken Oct. 4, in lat. 40 30, lon. 58 53, by pilot boat Hope No. 1.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 16.—The steamship Cuba, from New-York, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning on her way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 16.—The steamship Westphalia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 3:30 o'clock P. M. to-day.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Tambour Lace Curtains, new designs, from $5 up.
Tambour Lace Curtains at $16, reduced from $20.
Tambour Lace Curtains at $20, reduced from $25.
Tambour Lace Curtains at $25, reduced from $30.
Tambour Lace Curtains at $42, reduced from $50.
Tambour Lace Curtains at $61, reduced from $75.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, all new patterns, from $1 50 per pair.

Full lines of Brocatelles and Satins, in all the new shades.

Tapestries, Catelines, plain and fancy Striped Terrys all colors.

Striped Reps, reduced from $2 50 to $2 per yard.

Plain Reps, reduced from $2 25 to $1 80 per yard.

Cretonnes, furniture stripes, chintzes, &c., at similar reductions.

Lambrequins of the latest style, cornices, window shades, perfect-fitting furniture covers made to order at very low prices and at the shortest notice.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

"CACHEMIRE D'AMERIQUE."
(AMERICAN SILK.)

We would announce that having made arrangements with the MANUFACTURERS for the EXCLUSIVE retail sale of the "CACHEMIRE D'AMERIQUE," it will at once be placed upon our counters at $4 per yard.

This Silk, although but recently placed upon the market, (and then at a higher price,) has already become popular through its real excellence.

We unhesitatingly recommend it, and respectfully request an examination of it by our patrons, and the public generally.

As other qualities issue from the factory they will immediately be found in our stock.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

UPHOLSTERY
GOODS
AND
LACE CURTAINS
FROM
AUCTION
AT ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
NO. 751 BROADWAY, THREE DOORS BELOW 8TH-ST.

THE GREAT
ORIENTAL
BASE BURNER
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE
BY
PERRY & CO.,
No. 250 WATER-STREET, NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

I COMMEND HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT as a superb household remedy in Aches, [illegible]